THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 29th November 1955.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI N. GOPALA MENON) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Lockout in Mysore Premier Metal Factory and Hindustan Rolling Mills, Madras

* SHORT NOTICE QUESTION No. 35—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the workers' union of the Mysore Premier Metal Factory and Hindustan Rolling Mills, Madras, stating that the rolling section has been illegally locked out from 19th September 1955;

(*b*) if so, what is the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The Commissioner of Labour is discussing the matter with both the parties with a view to resolving the dispute.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : இந்த பாக்டரியில் உள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுடைய சம்பளம் சம்பந்தமாக லேபர் ஆபீஸர் முன்னிலையில் ' கன்சிலியேஷன் ' இருந்தது. அப்படி ஒரு விஷயம் ' கன்ஸிலியேஷன் '-ல் இருக்கும்போது திடீரென்று பாக்டரியை மூடுவது சட்டவிரோதமானது அல்லவா ? அப்படி சட்டவிரோதமானது என்றால் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : சம்பள விஷயமாக இது மூடப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் வேலை விஷயமாக தகராறு இருந்தது. தொழிலாளர்கள் அதிகமாக வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்றும், அந்த நிலையில் மில்லைத் திறந்து வைப்பது பயன் இல்லையென்றும் கருதி மூடினார்கள் அதுபற்றித்தான் பேசப்பட்டது. தொழிலாளர்களும் சரியாக வேலை செய்யவில்லை என்று தெரிந்தது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் பற்றிப்பேசிய பிறகு இரு சாராரையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு ' கமிஷனர் ஆப் லேபர் ' ஒரு ' ஸெட்டில்மெண்ட் ' செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்கிறார்கள்.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : சாதாரணமாக சில மில்களில் உற்பத்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது என்ற காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும், அல்லது லாபமில்லை என்ற காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் தொழிலாளர்களை நசுக்குவதற்காகவே மில்களை மூடுகிறார்கள். இது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆகவே உடனடியாக தலையிட்டு ' கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ' இருக்கும் போதே மில்லை மூடுவது தவறு என்ற காரணத்தைக்கொண்டு மில்லைத் திறந்து வைத்து தொழிலாளர்களை உள்ளே அனுமதிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா ?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : சாதாரணமாக அப்படியும் இருக்கலாம், இப்படியும் இருக்கலாம். ஆனுல் இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் தொழிலாளர்களும் சரியாக நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : First of all, I would request the Hon. Minister not to come to conclusions before going into facts. Anyway, since the conciliation proceedings have been pending for such a long time and in view of the fact that the factory has been closed for the last two months and more, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is prepared to take the conciliation proceedings out of the hands of the Commissioner of Labour or see that the conciliation proceedings are expedited so that the matter can be thrashed out at a higher level?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The legal aspect has been examined and the Government consider that the lock-out was not illegal. The Government do hope that the Commissioner of Labour will be able to effect a settlement. He is expediting settlement. If it is not possible, the Government will take it up.

Government Hospital at Kasaragod

* 2880 *Q.*—SRI M. MARIMUTHU (on behalf of Sri M. S. Mogral) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the sanctioned bed-strength of the Kasaragod Government Hospital;

(*b*) the total number of in-patients in June 1955; and

(*c*) the amenities regarding bed, diet, etc., provided for in-patients in excess of the sanctioned bed-strength?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (*a*) 34, Sir.

(*b*) 1945, Sir.

(*c*) All in-patients in the hospital are treated alike in the matter of medical treatment, diet, etc., except that patients admitted in excess of the sanctioned bed-strength are not given cots but only mat-beds on the floor.

Offences under the Prohibition Act

* 2883 *Q.*—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Government servants who were convicted under Prohibition Act in the State during the year 1954–55;

(*b*) the departmental action taken against them?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (*a*) Twenty-seven.

(*b*) A statement[a] furnishing the information is placed on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 657 infra.

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Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether any of them belong to the Police Department or to the Prohibition Department?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : Some of them belong to the Police Department also.

Sri K. VINAYAKAM : It is strange to find from the statement placed on the table of the House that only lower paid officials like constables are convicted of Prohibition offences. Does it mean that any official higher in rank than the constable is above suspicion as far as the offence of drinking is concerned?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think that there is any need for this question at all.

Sri S. RAMALINGAM : சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய அறிக்கையைப் பார்த்தால் போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் மதுவிலக்கு சம்பந்தமான குற்றம் செய்பவர்களையும் அந்த இலாகாவிலேயே விசாரணை செய்து தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கான உத்திரவு இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த உத்தரவு மற்ற இலாகாக்களுக்கும் உண்டா ? இல்லாவிட்டால், இந்த உத்தரவை மற்ற இலாகாக்களிலும் அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா ?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : எல்லா சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் இந்த உத்திரவு உண்டு.

Admission to Medical Colleges

* 2886 *Q.*—Sri S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of candidates from the Chingleput district belonging to (1) backward communities and (2) other communities respectively that applied for admission to the Medical Colleges in Madras and the number selected.

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :

Backward Communities

Number of applicants	30
Number of candidates selected	10

Other Communities

Number of applicants	34
Number of candidates selected	3

Sri S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state communitywar the number of students selected in the Chingleput district?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :

Sengundhar	3
Padayachi	1
Ahambadiyan	1
Thozhuva Vellala	2
Chithadi	1
Perike	1

Harijan Welfare School at Panathur

11-10 a.m. * 2889 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to construct a building for the Harijan Welfare School at Panathur in Panathadi village in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara, and if so, when the work will be sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : No, Sir.

SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Sir, I understand that there is not sufficient room for running the school. Will the Government consider the desirability of constructing a building for the school there which was started a year or two back?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, it will be considered when we examine the proposals for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Hand-pounded rice

* 2892 *Q.*—SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any research has been carried on with regard to the nutritive value of hand-pounded rice ; and

(*b*) in how many of the Government institutions is hand-pounded rice used?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) During 1955–56, tenders for hand-pounded rice have been accepted in the following State institutions :—

1. Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.
2. Government Women and Children Hospital, Kozhikode.
3. Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.
4. Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.
5. Government Hospital, Cuddalore.
6. Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore.
7. Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
8. Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai.
9. Government Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet.
10. City State Hospitals.
11. Central Jail, Vellore.
12. State Jail for Women, Vellore.
13. Special Sub-Jail, Mangalore.

SRI V. K. KRISHNA AYYAR : May I know, Sir, whether the supply of iddlis recently started in the General Hospital and other hospitals in the City are also made of hand-pounded rice?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: For iddlis, blackgram also is used.

SRI S SWAYAMPRAKASAM: May I know, Sir, what are the facilities that the Government have provided to find out whether a particular variety of rice is hand-pounded or not? The Government are attaching so much importance to hand-pounded rice. But, are the Government aware of the fact that contractors are mixing other rice also with hand-pounded rice?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no doubt that some difficulty is felt in distinguishing the hand-pounded rice from single polished rice. But, people with experience are able to distinguish them to some extent.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY: Which part of rice contains the nutritive value, Sir? Is it the bran or the rice, i.e., the kernel that is there in the paddy?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I think it is the bran and the germ.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Government make arrangements to purchase hand-pounded rice only through co-operative societies where they employ workers for preparing hand-pounded rice?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is a proposal like that under consideration, Sir.

Kumara Kshatriya Community in South Kanara

* 2894 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a representation, dated 22nd November 1954, from the Kumara Kshatriya Community in South Kanara requesting to include them in the list of Backward Classes and extend the concessions enjoyed by the Backward and Scheduled Classes to them; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (*a*) A representation was made to the Director of Harijan Welfare.

(*b*) The question of including "Kumara Kshatriya (South Kanara)" Community in the list of Backward Classes is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: May I know the varieties of Kshatriyas and their total number in the Madras State?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: That question may be addressed to some of the hon. Members who belong to that community.

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SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: May I know, Sir, whether the Government will in the meantime consider the desirability of granting school-fee concessions and such concessions that are now being granted to the Backward communities to the Kumara Kshatriya community in South Kanara?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, as soon as a decision is taken, the Government will consider the question.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM: What is the position of this community Sir? Has the All-India Backward Classes Advisory Commission which has been appointed by the Government of India recommended this community to be included in the list of Backward Classes, and, if so, what is the action taken by this Government?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Yes, Sir. Apart from the consideration that would have been bestowed upon for the inclusion of this community in the list of Backward Classes by that Commission, the Government of Madras are examining the question whether they could recommend this community for inclusion in the Backward Classes' list.

Death of a woman in the Government Hospital for Women and Children

* 2898 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Srimathi Mangalammal of Kuttalam, Mayuram, was admitted into the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras, by her son Sri T. Ramasami Padayachi;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that she died in the hospital without proper care and attention bestowed on her;

(c) whether her death was communicated to her people in Kuttalam; and

(d) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes by an Express Delivery letter.

(d) Does not arise.

Prizes awarded for Harijan uplift work

* 2900 Q.—SRI M. C. MUTHUKUMARASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of persons awarded prizes in the year 1954–55 for Harijan uplift work done in the Tanjore district;

(b) by whom they were selected and on what basis; and

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(c) whether the Harijan M.L.As. of the district were consulted in the matter?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) Seven.

(b) The persons were selected by the Collector of Tanjore in consultation with the Tahsildars and the District Welfare Officer, Tanjore, with reference to their services in the cause of Harijan Welfare and particularly in regard to the removal of untouchability.

(c) No, Sir. But the selection of persons for award of prizes was got approved at the meeting of the District Harijan Welfare Committee on 13th April 1955 of which incidentally the hon. Member is a member.

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தீமை செய்யக்கூடிய கிராம அதிகாரிகள் அதில் இருப்பதாக தகவல் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. அதைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கு ஹரிஜன எம்.எல்.ஏ.-க்களும் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதில் பங்கு கொண்டால் நலமாக இருக்கும் அல்லவா ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : அங்கத்தினர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும்போது முதலில் ஹரிஜன எம்.ஏ.எல்.-க்கள் அதில் இருந்தார்கள்.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : வெகுமானம் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட மெம்பர்கள் பெயர் என்ன ? அவர்கள் என்னென்ன காரியங்கள் செய்தால் தீண்டாமையை ஒழிப்பதாக ஆகும், அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு வேலை செய்ததாகும். எந்த அடிப்படையில் அவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுவார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : பொதுவாக ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்தில் தீண்டாமையை ஒழிப்பதற்கு என்ன வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதும், அவர்கள் என்ன வேலை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களுக்கு என்ன வெகுமானம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றியும் அவரவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து அதைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுத்திருப்பதன் பொறுப்பு பல வெல்பேர் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு உரித்தாகும்.

SRI V. MUTHU : தீண்டாமை ஒழிக்கப்பட வேண்டியதில் முக்கியமானது சமபந்தி போஜனம், குளம், காபி ஹோட்டல், சோத்துக் கிளப், க்ஷவர விடுதி முதலியவைகளில் அவர்களை அனுமதிப்பது போன்ற காரியங்களாக இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் காரியங்களைச் செய்தவர்களுக்கு வெகுமானம் கொடுக்கிறார்களா ? அல்லது ஒன்றிரண்டு காரியங்களை மட்டும் செய்தவர்களுக்கு வெகுமானம் கொடுக்கிறார்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன் ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் எந்தெந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்னென்ன வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது அந்தந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கும், ஜில்லா வெல்பேர் ஆபீசருக்கும், வெல்பேர் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். அவர்கள் அந்தந்த வேலைகளைச் தெரிந்துகொண்டு வெகுமானம் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM : ஸார், இம்மாதிரியான சன்மானங்கள் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றனவா ? கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் நான் வெல்பேர் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கிறேன். இப்படிப்பட்ட திட்டம் ஒன்று இருப்பதாக எனக்கு இதுவரையிலும் தெரியாது. இனி மேலாவது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இந்த திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி அறிவிக்கும்படியாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு அனுப்பிப்பார்களா ?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : எல்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் இம்மாதிரியான உத்தரவை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் அடுத்து வரும் கூட்டத்தில் இதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துப் பேசும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI P. G. MANICKAM : ஸார், ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் சன்மானம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு தொகை ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : இம்மாதிரி கொடுக்கப்படும் தொகை ரூபாய் 500 என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : May I know, Sir, whether these prizes carry substantial cash awards behind them and whether any request was made by the Government to ask these prize winners to give back those amounts for Harijan Welfare?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : So far as Tanjore district is concerned, only eversilver plates were given. So, the other part of the question does not arise.

Rural Credit Co-operative Society at Malapattam

* 2906 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Rural Credit Co-operative Society at Malapattam in Chirakkal taluk has made any application to the Government for the grant of a loan for distribution among the peasant shareholders; and

(b) if so, whether it has been granted and when?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Sir, the Rural Credit Co-operative Society at Malapattam has applied for the grant of loan to the Co-operative department two years before. So many reminders have been sent, and representations have been made to the Government. Will the Government see that the papers are expedited and the shareholders of the society are given loans?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Malabar District Co-operative Central Bank is meeting the financial requirements of the society from time to time for issuing loans to its members.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : When the Rural Credit Co-operative Society is advancing loans to its members, has there been any application made by it at least to the Central Co-operative Bank, Sir?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. They are getting loans and they are repaying them.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : When was the last payment made?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I would like to have notice, Sir.

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Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : May I know, Sir, whether the Government in turn are helping the District Co-operative Banks so that they may be in a better position to help these rural credit societies?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : There has been no difficulty, Sir. The District Co-operative Banks have got enough money to meet the needs of the rural credit societies. The Reserve Bank is giving the money and the District Banks get deposits from members. They have got sufficient funds for meeting the requirements.

Harijan Welfare Schools in Salem district

* 2912 *Q.*—Sri K. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of students during 1955–56 in the Labour schools, conducted by the Harijan Welfare Department in Salem district? 11-20 a.m.

The Hon. Sri PARAMESWARAN : There are 1,625 students in the 19 Harijan Welfare schools in the Salem district.

Sri K. V. RAMASWAMY : ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருப்பதைவிட சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் ஸ்கூல்கள் மிக மிகக் குறைவு. அதனால் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களைப் பார்த்தால் மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதிக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அவர்களுக்குத் திறப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா ?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் என்று தனியாக ஆரம்பிக்கக்கூடாது என்று அரசாங்கத்தில் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்று பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்காதபோதிலும் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களின் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளையும் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு படிப்பதற்கு வசதி இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அதனால் தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்கலாம் என்றும் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தனியாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்று பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை திறக்காமல் ஹரிஜன பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

Sri K. V. RAMASWAMY : அப்படியானால் புதியதாக ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும் பள்ளிகளில் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு இலவச உணவு அளிக்கப்படுமா ?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : கட்டாயம் கிடைக்கும்.

Sri T. S. ARDHANARI : கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனப் பள்ளிகள் இனிமேல் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படமாட்டாது என்று சொன்னார். அப்படியென்றால் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் முன்னேறி விட்டார்கள் என்ற கருத்தோடா, அல்லது வேறு எந்த கருத்தோடு அப்படிச் சொன்னார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : எத்தனையோ ஹரிஜன மாணவப் பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இருந்தும் தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்க எல்லா மாணவர்களுடன்கூட அவர்களும் எல்லாப் பள்ளிகளிலும் படிக்க வசதியிருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தான். ஆனால் இந்தப் பள்ளிகளில் அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான சலுகை களும் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : May I know whether in these general institutions where Harijans and non-Harijans will be indiscriminately admitted, as part of the new policy which the Government have announced, midday meals prepared by Harijan stewards also would be shared by caste Hindus and Harijans so that we can liquidate even at the source this caste distinction?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : Preference will be given to the Harijans in the matter of admission. Whether we could allow other caste people to take midday meals is to be examined because the cost will be highly prohibitive.

Amendment to section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

* 2915 *Q.*—Sri S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the reasons for not giving effect to the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act amending section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : All the necessary procedure relating to the bringing into effect of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act has been made. The only thing that remains is the necessary amendment to the existing ruling and the necessary notification is also being issued in this connexion.

Sri S. RAMALINGAM : பூர்ணமாக இந்த விதி அமுலுக்கு வரஎத்தனை வருஷ காலம் பிடிக்கும் ?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் வந்துவிடும்.

Sri V. GOPALA GOUNDER : What about the framing of the rules for the purpose?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : The framing of the rules is being expedited.

Admission to Madras Engineering College

* 2918 *Q.*—Sri A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students admitted in the Engineering College in Madras City in the year 1952;

(*b*) how many of them belong to Harijan communities and Backward Classes; and

(*c*) how many of these in clause (*b*) were granted residential scholarships?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) 129.

(*b*) Harijans 8.
Backward 22.

(*c*) Harijans 7.
Backward 15.

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Sri A. RATNAM : கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, 129 மாணவர்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் 8 பேர்கள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் 8 பேர்கள் தான் தகுதி உடையவர்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன் ? அதே போல பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் 15 பேர்களுக்குத்தான் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது என்றால் பாக்கி பேர்களுக்கு பணம் இல்லை என்று கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையா, தகுதியில்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன் ?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : ஹரிஜனங்கள் 8 பேர்கள் எடுத்ததற்குக் காரணம் அவர்கள் எட்டு பேர்களே தகுதி உடையவர்களாக இருந்ததுதான் காரணம். பிற்பட்ட பேர்களில் 15 பேர்களுக்குத்தான் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுத்ததற்கு காரணம் எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுப்பது என்றால் நிதி இல்லாததுதான். அவர்களில் ஏழைகளுக்கே சலுகை கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் இந்தப் பதினைந்து பேர்களுக்குக்கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Cottage Industries

* 2919 *Q.*—Sri O. KORAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have gathered any statistics regarding the Cottage Industries prevalent among Harijans in the State; and

(*b*) whether the Government have any scheme for the development of these industries?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) The Government have drawn up schemes for training in cottage industries. Under the cottage industries loan and subsidy rules, financial assistance is also provided for setting up cottage industries. Industrial Museums and Emporia have been set up for providing marketing facilities. Along with the members of the other communities, the Harijans can avail themselves of these advantages in the promotion of the cottage industries. Enough facilities therefore exist for the Harijans to engage themselves in some industry or other suitable to local conditions.

Sri M. PALANIYANDI : கிராம கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு பணம் உதவி செய்யப்படும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறதே, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் பல கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு உதவி பெறுவது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. கடன் வாங்குவதில் உள்ள கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கவே சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்கிறது என்றாலும், சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்குவது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமா ?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கடன் வாங்குவதில் எந்த வகையில் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறதென்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொன்னால் அது கவனிக்கப்படும்.

Sri S. PANCHAKSHARAM : What are the cottage industries for which schemes have been drawn up and for which Government aid will be forthcoming?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : For any of the industries the Government aid by way of loan will be forthcoming if the conditions are fulfilled.

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SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI : What steps the Government are taking to bring to the notice of the people that such facilities are being provided by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I think those who are interested are fairly well aware of the loan facilities that should be available for these industries and only those who are interested in organizing such industries should get to know about these facilities and they know it.

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM : விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமான எலும்புத் தூள்களை இன்றைக்கு பெரும்பாலாக மில்களில்தான் தயாரிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த எலும்புத் தூள்களை குடிசைத் தொழிலின் மூலமாகவே உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்று சிலஇடங்களில் செய்து காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை வளர்க்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member may put a separate question on that but I may tell him that we have industries like the manufacture of leather utility articles such as chappals, belts, purses, cash bags, saddles for horses, etc. We are organizing such industries in the Periyar Community Project area and also in the Lower Bhavani area, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,245 non-recurring and Rs. 92,875 recurring for each area. There is another departmental Unit in South Kanara Project Area for the manufacture of fancy leather articles at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,775 non-recurring and Rs. 71,668 recurring. These industries have already been set up and they will mainly benefit the Harijans. There are certain other schemes under examination which will benefit Harijans. They are—

(i) Scheme for setting up Service Centres for Training in Lower Bhavani and South Kanara Project Area ; and

(ii) scheme for setting up two Service Centres for training and finishing in Periyar and Malampuzha Projects.

11-30 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : In view of the fact that in some of the cottage industries like basket making and mat making Harijans are very largely employed, will the Government see that these industries are organized on a co-operative basis and Harijans are helped?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government have already examined that.

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH : May I know whether the Government have implemented Sir Visveswarayya's Scheme in any part of the State and if so at what places and with what results?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The rural industrialization scheme of Sir Visweswarayya has been tried in Musiri taluk of Tiruchirappalli district and the results have so far been satisfactory.

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Sri S. RAMALINGAM : சமீபகாலத்தில் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதற்கு குடிசைத் தொழிலாகப் பரவிவருகிறதே, அதை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வருகிறார்கள் ? (சிரிப்பு.)

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member may put that question to the Hon. Minister in charge of Prohibition.

X-ray plants and other radiological goods

* 2920 Q.—Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government have placed any orders for the supply of X-ray plants and other radiological goods during the years 1954–55 and 1955–56 with a German firm;

(b) if so the name of the firm;

(c) the value of the purchases that have already been made and the value for which orders are still pending; and

(d) whether these materials are required for additional equipment or replacement?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) & (d) Does not arise.

Tank encroachment

* 2921 Q.—Sri V. GOPALA GOUNDER (on behalf of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the water spread area of the irrigation taluk " Sitheri " in S. No. 318 of 64, Perambalur village, Tiruchirappalli district has been encroached upon to a great extent;

(b) whether the Government received a suit notice from the ayacutdars in December 1954, complaining against the said encroachment and requesting the Government to carry out certain repairs to the tank; and

(c) the action, if any, taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes, Sir. An extent of 1·86 acres has been encroached upon by six persons in the tank poramboke.

(b) The Collector of Tiruchirappalli received a suit notice on 20th December 1954.

(c) Action is being taken by the Collector to evict the encroachments and to repair the tank.

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Roads around Madras

* 2922 *Q.*—SRI D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a sum of eight lakhs of rupees was spent by the Government for repairing the roads around the City of Madras during the months of November and December 1954?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : No Sir, only a sum of Rs. 2·22 lakhs was spent.

Roads connecting cheris in Coimbatore district

* 2923 *Q.*—SRI P. G. MANICKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 1166 or 7th August 1954—

(*a*) the action taken by the Government to lay roads connecting the 78 cheris with the main roads;

(*b*) how many roads are to be laid by the Harijan Welfare Department;

(*c*) how many by the Community Project Department; and

(*d*) how many by others?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (*a*) The Tahsildars in this district have been instructed to take up formation of roads connecting cheris under local development programme during 1955–56.

(*b*) Nil.

(*c*) 32 cheris have already been provided with connecting roads by the Block Development Officers and Community Project Officers.

(*d*) Nil.

SRI P. G. MANICKAM : இந்த 78 சேரிவாசிகளும் ரொம்பகாலமாக ரோடு வசதி இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே வருகிற 1956–57-வது வருட பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது அங்கே ரோடுகளைப் போடுவதற்குரிய உத்தரவை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பிறப்பிப்பார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன் ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : அந்த யோசனையை பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம் ?

Municipal Corporation for Madurai

* 2924 *Q.*—SRI P. K. MOOKKIAH THEVAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to convert the Madurai Municipality into a Corporation; and

(*b*) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The question is being examined.

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Average cost per student in Government Colleges

* 2925 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the average cost per student in Government colleges in the Intermediate, B.A., and B.Sc., classes during 1954; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to reduce the cost?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) It is not possible to furnish the required information with reference to the calendar year 1954 or each course separately. On the basis of the financial year 1953–54, the average cost per student in Government colleges works out to Rs. 290.

(*b*) No, Sir.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : 1949-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஸ்ரீ ராதா கிருஷ்ணனுடைய சிபாரிசு வெளியிடப்பட்டது. அதில் இந்த காலேஜ்களில் மாணவர்களுக்கு அதிக்கப்படியாகச் செலவாவதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு, 50 சத விகிதத்தினருக்காவது 'ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்' கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சிபாரிசு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது. இப்போது கொடுக்கப்படும் 'ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்' களின் எண்ணிக்கை ரொம்பக் குறைவு. ஆகவே அதிகப்படியாக ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not see the connection between the main question and the supplementary question the hon. Member has put. In the main question, the hon. Member has asked for information with regard to the expenditure incurred in respect of each student. Therefore, the question of the grant of more scholarships or collection of fees does not arise here.

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY : ஸெகண்டரி கல்வி கமிட்டியின் சிபாரிசுப்படி ஹை ஸ்கூல்களிலேயே ஏழாவது பாரம் ஆரம்பிப்பதாக உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே, அதன்படி இந்தக் கல்வி வருஷ ஆரம்பத்திலேயே அவை ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுமா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உப கேள்வி கேட்பதற்கு முன்பு, கேள்வி என்ன என்று பார்த்துவிட்டு கேட்கும் படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : In view of the costly lay-out on each student as implied in the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to insist upon an undertaking that persons who are taking up scientific courses would at least continue in that very line for at least five years after they complete their education unlike the present practice, as for instance, may women get into B.Sc. Courses and after completion of the course they get married and thus male students are made to suffer on that account?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This education is of a general nature and even scientific subjects give a general knowledge for the students. I do not think that we can make such a compulsion that they should serve in a particular category of service for five years. Moreover perhaps it may not be possible to provide them with employment to utilize this knowledge.

SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM : ஒவ்வொரு கல்லூரி மாணவனுக்கும் 790 ரூபாய் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு செலவாகிறதென்று கூறுகிறார்கள். இந்தத் தொகை மாணவன் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளத்தையும் சேர்த்துச் சொல்லப் பட்டதா ? அல்லது, மாணவன் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளத்தைத் தவிர்த்தா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : சம்பளத்தைக் கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ஒரு மாணவனுக்கு 147-ரூபாய் ஆகிறது.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நான் சொன்னது "இந்த மாதிரி இருக்கக்கூடிய செலவை சர்க்கார் 'கிராண்ட்' மூலமாகவும், 'ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்' மூலமாகவும் குறைக்க முடியும்" என்பதே. இப்போது இண்டர்மீடியட்டுக்கு 450-ரூபாய் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இங்கே அவர் கேட்டிருப்பது சர்க்காருக்கு ஆகும் செலவு என்ன என்பது. சர்க்காருக்கு ஆகும் செலவு 290-ரூபாய் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். ஆகையினால் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லும் செலவை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால் சர்க்காரின் செலவு அதிகமாகும்.

State needs in the Commercial field

* 2926 *Q*.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the South India Chamber of Commerce submitted any memorandum to the Government in June 1955, regarding the needs of the State in the Commercial field; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce submitted a Memorandum making certain suggestions in regard to starting of new industries in Madras State under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(*b*) The suggestions have been considered and some of the schemes proposed by the Chamber have been included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan of Madras State which has been submitted to the Planning Commission.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know whether this Government have approached the Central Government to set up a big factory in our State for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in view of the fact that the Central Government have come to some agreement with a foreign Government for the setting up of such factories in this country?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. Government have been making such representations to the Government of India.

Government Women and Children Hospital, Kozhikode.

* 2927 *Q*.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on 21st August, 1955 a child died in the arms of its father at the Government Women and

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Children Hospital, Kozhikode, as the doctor refused to admit the child on the previous day even though the child was seriously ill; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have made any enquiries in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government made enquiries into the allegation, at least after receipt of the question on the subject? The allegation is that the doctor refused to admit the child which was seriously ill in the Hospital for treatment on the previous evening and consequently as a result of not getting admission in the hospital and getting treatment the child unfortunately died the next morning.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The Government have enquiried into the matter and have found that there is no basis for this allegation.

Illegal revenue collections at Attappady

* 2928 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any representations from the Hill tribes of Attappady or the Adivasi Kisan Sangham, Attappady, regarding illegal revenue collections in the current fasli, in excess of the amount shown in the receipts given by the Attapady Adhikari; and

(*b*) if so, whether any enquiry was held and with what result?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (*a*) Some residents of Attapady amsom in Walluvanad taluk represented to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, in February 1955 that the Adhikari of the amsom collected land revenue from them in excess of the amounts mentioned in the receipts given to them.

(*b*) An enquiry was held by the Tahsildar, Walluvanad; but the signatories to the petition, who could be contacted and who were examined, deposed that only the amounts noted in the receipts were actually paid by them.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Between the original petition which stated that more money had been collected and the subsequent recantation of that fact, may I know whether the Government tried to read between the lines that the Adikari must have won over the petitioners to protect himself?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: In this matter of reading between the lines, the hon. Member is an expert as a criminal lawyer.

11-40 a.m. SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Sir, a petition by the Adivasis Kisan Sangham was also given to the Subdivisional Officer on the same lines as that of the residents of the area. Was the Secretary or any other Member of the Working Committee of that organization called?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. This Sangham gave a petition and also wanted that the enquiry should be made in the absence of the Adhikari. But, according to the Rules, only if the enquiry takes place in the presence of the Adhikari, action could be taken.

Eriyur Irrigation Scheme

* 2929 *Q.*—SRI N. PARAMASIVA UDAYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Eriyur irrigation scheme has been fully investigated;

(*b*) if so, when the scheme will be taken up for execution; and

(*c*) the extent of land that will be irrigated by the scheme?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The plans and estimate are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). The question of sanctioning the scheme will be taken up on receipt and examination of the plans and estimate by the Government.

(*c*) About 680 acres.

Scholarships to backward communities

* 2930 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether students belonging to Reddi (Ganjam) community were given residential and non-residential scholarships as backward communities during the academic years 1953–54 and 1954–55 in the present Madras State; and

(*b*) the names of the Districts of these students?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) & (*b*) Four students of Reddi (Ganjam) Community reading in the first year University course and one student in B.V.Sc. course, all belonging to Ramanathapuram district, were granted scholarships during 1954–55. Particulars relating to the years 1953–54 are not available.

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that Reddiars and Vellala

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Mudaliars who are not eligible for this concession, styling themselves as Ganjam Reddis and Tuluva Vellalars are enjoying the scholarship, thereby depriving the really backward communities of their due share?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, Ganjam Reddis were included in the list of Backward Classes even before the partition. Therefore, they are entitled to the scholarship and the Government are continuing the concession. If there is any case of getting scholarship by misrepresentation of facts, the Government will go into the question and see that such errors do not recur.

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY : Are the Government aware that even though some persons style themselves as Reddis, they say that they belong to the community of Vanniyakula Kshatriya? Will the Government consider that, in spite of the fact that a person may be a Reddi (Ganjam), he may belong to the backward class, though he is a resident of Tamil Nad?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, some Vanniyakula Kshatriyas of the Chingleput district call themselves as Reddis. The question is whether they are really backward classes. If they are backward classes, even if they call themselves as Reddis, they will certainly get the concession, but in the application form it must be clearly stated that they belong to one of the communities specified in the list of backward classes.

SRI T. SHANMUGAM : ஸார், இப்பொழுது கனம் அரங்கநாதன் சொன்னபடி முதலியார்கள் தொளுவ வேளாளர் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்ற உரிமை கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அப்படியே செட்டியார்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இல்லாவிட்டாலும் அவர்கள் கஞ்சம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு சலுகைகளை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே எல்லா இனத்தவர்களும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்ற லிஸ்டையே எடுத்துவிட்டு ஏழை பணக்காரர்கள் என்று வைத்து ஏழைகளுக்கு மாத்திரம்—அவர்கள் பிராமணர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி—அவர் எந்த இனத்தவரைச் சேர்ந்தவராக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வருமா? அதற்கு என்று ஒரு திட்டம் சர்க்கார் தயாரிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : பாக்வேர்ட் க்ளாஸ் கமிஷன் இப்பொழுது எந்தெந்த வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களை பிற்ப்பட்ட வகுப்பில் சேர்க்கலாம் என்று ஆலோசனை செய்து ரிபோர்ட் தயாரித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த ரிபோர்ட் கிடைத்தவுடன் அந்தந்த சமுகத்தினருக்கு எப்படி உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அப்படியெல்லாம் கொடுப்பதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Sir, may I know whether the ultimate object of the Government is to classify the people in the State as rich and poor and the Government's idea is not to help only the poor students?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, the question relates to grant of scholarship to a section of the backward classes who call themselves as Ganjam Reddis. The hon. Member seems

to have put a general question which involves policy. The hon. Members knows, as well as I do, that the Government have granted fee concessions to all students, who are poor, up to III Form.

Malayalam Elementary Schools in Kasargode Range

* 2931 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Malayalam Elementary Schools now functioning in the Range of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kasargode;

(*b*) whether any Malayalam knowing Deputy Inspector is now working in the range; and

(*c*) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (*a*) Forty.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Deputy Inspectors in the Kasargode Range know how to speak Malayalam and know a little of Malayalam script. The range is bi-lingual, having both Malayalam and Kannada Schools. Suitable Deputy Inspectors who are fully qualified in both these languages have not been available to be posted to the range.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Sir, even though suitable candidates with bi-lingual proficiency might not have been available, is the bias or accent on Malayalam insisted upon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Hon. Members are aware that during the discussion on the States Re-organization Commission's Report, it was pointed out that there were a large number of Kanarese schools and that there were only two Malayalam schools. Considering that, the bias has to be more on Kanarese than on Malayalam.

SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Sir, the Deputy Inspector who was working in the Hosdrug Range and who knows both the languages has now been posted to Kasargode Range. But, at the same time, the Deputy Inspector who is not familier with Malayalam has been posted to Hosdrug Range where there are one or two Kanarese schools. Will the Government take note of this fact and post a Malayalam-knowing Deputy Inspector to Hosdrug Range?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, it is the aim of the Government to post officers who know the language of the region and the language with which they have to deal if properly qualified persons are available. It may be that for short periods some persons not knowing the language may be functioning, but the object of the Government is always to post officers who know the language.

SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: May I know whether Malayalam-knowing Deputy Inspectors are not available and if so, why a Malayalam-knowing Deputy Inspector cannot be posted to Hosdrug range?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It may not be possible at all times to post particular officers knowing a particular language. So, there might have been difficulties for short periods in filling up vacancies by posting particular persons knowing a particular language. But my own view is that we should not attach too much importance to this, because as far as the Inspecting Officers are concerned, even though they may not know a particular language, inspection work will not suffer on that account.

Conference of Industrialists

* 2932 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a Conference of prominent industrialists in the State was held at the instance of the Government in 1955; and

(*b*) if so, the resolutions passed at that conference and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) In connexion with the formulation of the programme for the development of industries in Madras State under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government convened an informal conference of representatives of trade and industry on the 25th March, 1955.

(*b*) As a result of the discussions it was agreed that two Committees, one for large and medium scale industries and another for small scale and cottage industries, might be constituted to consider the scope and suggest programmes for the industrial development of the State. The Government appointed two Committees accordingly.

SRI T. SHANMUGAM: Was the Conference held at the instance of the Government and may I know whether the Government contributed any amount towards the expenditure?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இதற்கு மகாநாடு என்று பெயர் சொல்லப்பட்டாலும் அது உண்மையில் மகாநாடு அல்ல. சில இண்டஸ்ட்ரியலிஸ்ட்ஸ் செக்ரடேரியட்டில் வந்து பேசினார்கள். அதுதான். தபால் செலவு தவிர வேறு செலவு இல்லை.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, arising from the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I ask him what the chances of locating heavy industries in our State are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no idea at present about the chances or prospects and the Government of India tell us that it all depends on the advice of the experts to whose guidance they look.

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SRI S. C. C. ANTHONI PILLAI : Sir, has the Government convened a Conference of Trade Union representatives to advise them with regard to the policy to be adopted in relation to labour in the Second Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No, Sir.

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR : இந்தக் கமிட்டியின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யார் யார் ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the names of the Members are as follows :

(i) *Committee for Large and Medium Scale Industries* :

Convener : Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

1. Sri S. Anantaramakrishnan, Director, Amalgamations, Ltd., Madras.
2. ,, D. Balasundaram, Managing Agent, Textool Co., Ltd., Coimbatore.
3. Mr. G. N. Noel-Tod, Managing Director, Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras.
4. Sri Kaderkutti, Tellicherry.
5. ,, Karumuthu Thyagaraja Chettiar, Managing Director, Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Madurai.
6. ,, T. S. Narayanaswami, Director, India Cements, Ltd., Madras.
7. ,, V. L. Venugopala Mudaliar, Director, Madras Oils and Fertilizers, Ltd., Madras.

(ii) *Committee for Small Scale and Cottage Industries* :

Convener : Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Cottage Industries), Madras.

1. Sri G. R. Damodaran, M.P., P.S.G. & Sons Charity Industrial Institute, Peelamedu.
2. ,, R. Guruswami, Manager, Gandhiniketan Ashram, Kallupatti.
3. ,, P. Govinda Menon, Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Madras.
4. ,, Dr. Hebbar, Hebbar Brothers, Palghat.
5. ,, P. Iyya Nadar, President, Match Manufacturers Association, Sivakasi.
6. ,, V. S. Krishnaswami, I.F.S., Conservator of Forests, Development Circle, Madras.
7. ,, C. R. Ramaswami, M.L.A., Mylapore, Madras.
8. ,, Ratan, Leather Goods Manufacturer, Rajajinagar, Pallavaram.

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SRI K. PARTHASARATHY : In that conference was any proportion fixed between the industries to be allotted to private and public sector and, if so, how many sugar factories were allotted to each sector? 11-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No such proportion was discussed or fixed at that conference. As a matter of fact, the question of sugar factories was not discussed at all. The present idea is that all sugar factories must go to the private sector and not to the public sector.

SRI V. MADANAGOPAL : இந்த மகாநாட்டிற்கு தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் வந்து விவாதித்தார்களா ? அப்படி விவாதித்து ஏதாகிலும் முடிவுகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்ட பெயர்கள் தவிர வேறு யாரும் மகாநாட்டிற்கு அழைக்கப்படவில்லை.

Indigenous systems of medicine

* 2933 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to open graduate and post-graduate courses of study in the Indigenous systems of medicine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There is one course styled as "G.C.I.M." (Graduate of the College of Indigenous Medicine); the diploma for the same is being awarded by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras.

There is no proposal to open graduate or post-graduate courses of study in the Indigenous systems of Medicine.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : May I know whether Graduates in Indigenous Medicine will be treated on a par with Graduates in Allopathy with regard to pay and in other respects after the introduction of the Graduate course in Indigenous Medicine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There is no such proposal. G.C.I.M. means a Graduate in the College of Indigenous Medicine.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM : Is there any chance open to a G.C.I.M. to get himself qualified in the M.B.B.S. course and, if so, how many years of study has he got to put in in the Medical College?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The condensed course of M.B.B.S. which was open to L.M.Ps. has now been closed. G.C.I.Ms. are indeed anxious to get this condensed course for them and they want to specialise in other departments like opthalmology, obstetrics, gynaecology and some of the specialities. But the Modern Medicine people would not allow them to have any such specialized course of training.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : In order to give a status to Indigenous Medicine, Government some time ago published a Bill providing for the registration of Graduates in the systems of

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Indigenous Medicine. In the absence of registration, various complications arise. Recently a certificate given by a G.C.I.M. doctor was questioned in a Court and the High Court held that that was not a valid certificate within the meaning of the Act. May I know why the Government dropped that Bill?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : A Bill for the registration of L.I.Ms. and G.C.I.Ms. is under preparation and Government have asked the Director of Medical Services to give better training to the G.C.I.M. students in medico-legal work.

DR. U. KRISHNA RAO : Is it not a fact that to-day, if a G.C.I.M. wants to get the M.B.B.S. Degree, he must get admission like any other student, study for five years and then get the Degree?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I am surprised at this question coming from Dr. U. Krishna Rao. He knows very well what the position is.

DR. U. KRISHNA RAO : I am afraid the Hon. Minister has not answered my question. The answer to my question should be : 'A G.C.I.M. doctor wanting to become an M.B.B.S. doctor has no privilege, but has to take his chance like any other Intermediate-passed candidate. He has to undergo the course for five years and then take the Degree.'

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The question put before Dr. Krishna Rao's question was whether a G.C.I.M. can undergo the condensed M.B.B.S. course and get qualified in Modern Medicine. That question I answered. There is no necessity for putting or answering this question, because the position is well-known.

SRI T. SHANMUGAM : இங்கே சாதாரணமாக ஒரு மெம்பர் ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்டால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதற்குப் பதில், 'அந்தக் கேள்விக்குப் பதில் கனம் மெம்பருக்கே தெரியும்', என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார். ஆனால் அந்தக் கேள்விக்கு என்ன பதில் வரப்போகிறது என்பதைக் கேட்க இதர மெம்பர்கள் எல்லாம் ஆவலுடன் இருக்கும்போது இம்மாதிரி பதில் சொல்வது சரியில்லை. ஆகவே அந்தக் கேள்விக்குப் பதில் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும்படி சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, I have made it clear.

Attappady valley

* 2934 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to bring the Attappady Valley under the Administrative jurisdiction of the Collector of Coimbatore; and

(*b*) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

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"*Fort St. George Gazette*"

* 2935 *Q*.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN (on behalf of Sri V. Balakrishnan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state why the Madras State Gazette is still named the *Fort St. George Gazette*?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The Gazette is so named because the principal seat of the Madras Government is at Fort St. George.

Prayaschithabishekam in temples at Tirukkaravayal

* 2936 *Q*.—SRI S. P. THANGAVELU (on behalf of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Registration, Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether on 1st June 1955, during the Brahmotsavam in Sri Kailasanayagiambal, etc., temples at Tirukkaravayal, Tanjore district, chandala Prayaschithabishekam is to be made as usual;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the significance of that Abishekam is to purify the precincts of the temple, streets and other places, from the pollution said to have been caused by the Adi-Dravidas (Harijans); and

(*c*) if so, what are the steps taken by the Government to prevent such Abishekams or festivals?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. It is an abishekam done at the close of the festival each year to ward off "doshams".

(*c*) Does not arise.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : May I know whether the Government will shift the emphasis to doing prayaschitham to the people for what they (the Government) have done in the past rather than get away with doing prayaschitham in temples?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Some of those who committed sins are doing prayaschitham. With regard to temples, I think prayaschitham has got to be done every year.

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR : சண்டாளர்களுக்காகப் பிராயச்சித்தம் செய்வது என்பதை தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமென்று பிரசாரம் செய்யும் நேரத்தில் நடக்க அனுமதிப்பது சரியல்ல. அது அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கே விரோதம். ஆகவே அம்மாதிரி பிராயச்சித்தம் செய்வதைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : அவ்விடத்தில் வருஷா வருஷம் பிராயச்சித்தம் செய்யப்படுவது வழக்கம். பிராயச்சித்தம் என்பது கோயிலை சுத்திபடுத்துவதுதான். இருந்தாலும் சண்டாளர்கள், என்ற பதத்தை அவர்கள் உபயோகித்திருந்ததால் அதனை நீக்கிவிடும்படி சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

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Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP : Observance of untouchability in any form by the people is an offence in this country. Will the Government extend the same principle to Gods and punish them also if they observe pollution?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : I cannot understand why the hon. Member is putting this question. There is no untouchability among Gods.

Mr. SPEAKER : With the permission of the House, the question time will be extended by ten minutes.

Impersonation in Examination Hall

* 2937 *Q.*—Sri A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any person was arrested for attempted impersonation in the University Examination Hall during the month of March 1955?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : No person was arrested in the University Examination Hall during the month of March 1955 for attempted impersonation.

Trawler system of fishing

* 2938 *Q.*—Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the trawler system of fishing was recommended for Malabar in the Post-War Development Scheme; and

(*b*) if so, whether this system has been introduced in Malabar and if not, why?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) & (*b*) The trawler system of fishing was not recommended for Malabar district under Post-War Development Schemes. The Department has had no trawler since 1932 to conduct trawling in either the West Coast or the East Coast.

Deaths due to smallpox and chicken-pox

* 2939 *Q.*—Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of people that died on account of smallpox and chicken-pox in Azikkode amsom in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, since June 1955 up-to-date?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : The number of people that died from smallpox in Azikkode amsom since June 1955 up to 24th September 1955 is 15. There were no deaths from chicken-pox.

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Gruel centre at Pappinisseri

* 2940 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the gruel centre started by the Government for the ex-Aaron Mill workers at Pappinisseri has been stopped with effect from this month and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes. The gruel centre was closed with effect from 1st September 1955 since the workers did not actually consume the gruel served at the centre and as the majority of them was likely to be absorbed by the Mill.

Sea Passengers Amenities Board

* 2941 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a State Committee had been formed by Government to advise the India Government and Customs' Authorities on amenities to sea passengers from Madras; and

(*b*) if so, when and the personnel of the Committee?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

* 2942 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether this Government recommended to the Central Government any names for appointment to the Madras State Sea Passengers' Amenities Board for the calendar years 1953, 1954 and 1955; and

(*b*) if so, the names recommended?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (*a*) Yes, Sir, if the Member is having in view the Deck Passenger Welfare Committee, Madras, constituted by the Government of India in May 1954 for a period of two years.

(*b*) (i) *Ex-officio*. The State Port Officer, Madras, was recommended and accepted by the Government of India.

(ii) The following panel of eight names for the nomination of three non-officials was recommended to the Government of India:—

(1) Srimathi S. Manjubhashini, M.L.C.

(2) ,, Sarojini Varadappan.

(Accepted by the Government of India.)

(3) Sri A. M. Allapichai, M.L.C.

(4) ,, K. Ramadas.

(5) Sri D. K. Kannappar.

(6) ,, P. M. Lingesan.

(Accepted by the Government of India.)

(7) Sri A. Varadappa Chetty.

(Accepted by the Government of India.)

(8) Sri V. G. S. V. Prasad.

Drinking water wells sunk in Coimbatore district

* 2943 *Q.*—Sri P. G. MANICKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to the answer given on 10th February 1955 to a supplementary question to question No. 611 the number of drinking water wells since sunk in the Coimbatore district in accordance with the decision to sink thousand more wells before 30th June 1955?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : Four hundred and forty-eight.

Appointment of additional teachers in South Kanara

* 2944 *Q.*—Sri M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a representation from the South Kanara District Board for the sanction of additional teachers in the schools opened under the scheme to relieve unemployment, where the strength is more than thirty; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. In May last, the President of the District Board asked for 59 teachers for appointment as additional teachers in the schools opened during 1954-55. Out of the quota of teachers sanctioned by the Government of India for 1955–56, 58 teachers have been allotted to the District Board of whom 30 are for opening schools in the remaining centres where there are no schools and the rest, viz., 28 for appointment as additional teachers in the single-teacher schools opened last year. A few more teachers will be allotted to the District Board during the course of this year.

New rice mills

* 2945 *Q.*—Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of applications that were received in 1954–55 for starting new rice mills and the number sanctioned?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member presumably wants information regarding the number of applications for starting new rice mills that were received in the calendar years 1954 and 1955 (up-to-date).

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One thousand five hundred and twenty-six applications were received in 1954 and 1955 (up-to-date) for starting new rice mills in this State. Licences under the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, have been issued to 1,014 new rice mills during the same period.

Costly medicines for Non-Gazetted Officers

* 2946 *Q*.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN (on behalf of Sri V. Balakrishnan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have issued confidential circulars to Medical Officers in the state fettering their discretion in prescribing costly medicines to Non-Gazetted Officers?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : No, Sir.

Adivasis of Attapadi Valley

* 2947 *Q*.—SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation was made to him by the Adivasis of Attapadi Valley in South Malabar when he visited the place in May 1955; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Installation of Portrait in Public Schools

* 2948 *Q*.—SRI M. PALANIYANDI (on behalf of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that permission has not been granted for the installation of the portrait of Thiru Vi. Ka in the Board High School Hall, Tirumalavadi, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(*b*) the rules for the grant of permission for the installation of portraits of great men in public schools and places?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Permission has been granted to the District Board for the maintenance of the portrait of Sri Thiru Vi. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar in the premises of the Board High School, Tirumalavadi.

(*b*) Copies [a] of G.O. No. 17, Local Administration, dated 3rd January 1953 and G.O. No. 911, Local Administration, dated 23rd April 1953 and placed on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 658–659 infra.

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Deposits from the ex-ration shop licensees

* 2949 Q.—SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount received from the ration shop licensees as deposits when statutory rationing was in force, is with the Government still to be refunded to them; and

(b) if so, the amount so pending and when it is likely to be refunded?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount pending is about three lakhs of rupees. The main reasons for the delay in refunding the amounts are:

(1) many of the ex-ration shop-keepers have not claimed refund of deposits;

(2) in certain cases the deposit amounts have lapsed to Government after expiry of time-limit. Sanction of Accountant-General has to be obtained for the refund of the amounts as and when applications are received;

(3) certain dealers have failed to produce clearance certificates from the Commercial Taxes Department and the Income-tax Department; and

(4) some of the dealers have left the place and their whereabouts are not known. All possible steps are being taken to refund the pending amounts quickly as and when applications are received.

Toda families in the State

12 noon. * 2950 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER (on behalf of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Toda families in our State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the population of Todas is decreasing year after year;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to preserve this ancient race; and

(d) whether any expert opinion was taken as to how to preserve this race?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) Todas are found only in the Nilgiris district in this State. The number of Toda families in the Nilgiris district is 224.

(b) & (c) No, Sir. Steps have however been taken to preserve this ancient race. A Mobile Medical Unit is working under the control of the District Medical Officer, the Nilgiris, for the last two years. It is rendering medical help among the Todas residing in different parts of this district.

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(*d*) Anthropologists and several doctors from foreign countries have visited the Toda munds and examined their common diseases. Blood tests are being conducted regularly by the Medical Department to combat the maladies from which Todas are suffering. About 90 per cent of the Todas have been cured of their ailments through proper treatment by the Mobile Medical Unit.

Public holidays for "Onam" and "Vishu"

* 2951 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a memorandum dated 20th June 1955, from the Bank Employees' Association, Kozhikode, requesting them to declare "Onam" and "Vishu" as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) At present "Onam" and "Vishu" are declared as general holidays for the State Government Offices in the Malabar district. In addition, the day before and the day next to "Onam" are local holidays in that district, in substitution of two penultimate Saturdays. The request of the Bank Employees' Association, Kozhikode, for declaring "Onam" and "Vishu" as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, was considered by Government and it has been decided, that in view of the inconvenience that is likely to be caused to banks and commercial bodies as a result of any change, and in view of the facilities provided already in Malabar for the observance of "Onam" and "Vishu", there was no need to change the existing practice in regard to the grant of holidays for these two festivals. The Vice-President of the Association was informed accordingly.

Service conditions of workers in Polytechnics

* 2952 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any memorandum during June 1955 from the workers attached to the Madurai Polytechnic workshop regarding regularization of their service conditions; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The question of regularization of the service conditions of the workers employed in the Madurai Polytechnic is being examined by the Government.

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* 2953 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 13th July 1954 from the workers of Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, regarding the improvement of their service conditions in respect of grades, increment in pay and allowances, provident fund, house rent allowance, gratuity, etc.; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) Orders were issued by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1015, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th March 1955, a copy [a] of which is placed on the table of the House.

Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar Committee

* 2954 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have finished the examination of the report submitted by the Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar Committee regarding Municipal Councils;

(*b*) if so, what the final decisions on the various recommendations are; and

(*c*) whether the Government will place a "white paper" on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYATCHI: (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) & (*c*) Decisions on some of the points contained in the report are yet to be taken. When they are taken, a white paper embodying all the decisions will be placed on the table of the House.

Andhra-Madras border dispute

* 2955 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state when the negotiations with the Andhra State Government for the readjustment of the border in the disputed areas will take place?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 2191 of the hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam, M.L.A., given in this House on the 22nd August 1955.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 660-661 infra.

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* 2956 *Q.*—Sri D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the villages in the Salem and North Arcot districts that are marked in the Andhra State area in the maps drawn up by the officer of the Union Government on the linguistic basis of 1951 Census; and

(*b*) the villages that would come to the Madras State from the Andhra State on the same basis?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: (*a*) & (*b*) In the maps prepared by the Superintendent of Census Operations in respect of the disputed taluks, including those in Salem and North Arcot districts, lying on either side of the existing Andhra-Madras border, all villages with over 50 per cent Telugu-speaking people have been shaded with one colour and all villages with over 50 per cent Tamil-speaking people have been shaded with a different colour. Until, however, the whole matter is discussed at a conference of the representatives of the two States and an agreement is reached between the two Governments of Andhra and Madras on the proposed boundary between the two States, it is not possible to say what all villages now lying in the Madras State will be transferred to the Andhra State and *vice cersa.*

Conference of village leaders in Pudukkottai Division.

* 2957 *Q.*—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a conference of village leaders in the Block Development areas of Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district, was held under the auspices of the National Extension Service Scheme during the period June-July 1955;

(*b*) if so, the total number of village leaders selected to attend the conference;

(*c*) the expenditure to Government on this conference;

(*d*) the total number of officials and non-official participants in the conference; and

(*e*) the decisions of the conference?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) Yes. A training camp for Village Leaders in Pudukkottai Block was held for three days at Tiruvarangulam from 12th to 14th July 1955.

(*b*) Seventy village leaders.

(*c*) Rs. 436–4–6.

(*d*) The Director of Rural Welfare, the District Collector, District Agricultural Officer, District Health Officer, Cattle Farm Superintendent, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Block Advisory Committee Members and other leading ryots and Mirasdars participated in the conference.

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(e) The camp was organized for giving training to village leaders in all aspects of Community Development, so that they may themselves draw up plans for development and execute them. No definite decision was taken, but the leaders were requested to put the instructions and practical demonstrations into effect in their villages.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Retired employees of the former Pudukkottai State

522 Q.—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) The number of retired employees of the former Pudukkottai State Education Department under the Tiruchirappalli District Board service who have not been given—

(1) even anticipatory pension for more than one year; and

(2) final pension for more than one year; and

(b) the reasons for such delay?

A.—(a) (1) One.

(2) Two.

(b) Correspondence has to be carried on to determine the amount of pension for which the teachers in question are eligible from State funds.

Drinking-water wells for Harijans

523 Q.—Sri A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the amount sanctioned for drinking-water wells for Harijans by Harijan District Welfare Officers in the year 1953–54;

(b) the amount actually spent on that account;

(c) the amount allotted for the above purpose in the year 1954–55; and

(d) the amount spent so far and the number of new wells dug and old wells repaired during the year 1953–54?

A.—(a) Rs. 1,85,764.

(b) Rs. 1,45,436.

(c) Rs. 1,78,665.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1,68,483 was spent during 1954–55, 45 new wells were dug and 121 old wells repaired during 1953–54.

Government employees

524 Q.—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of employees as per each department of Government removed or dismissed from service and subsequently restored to office during the years 1953 and 1954;

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(*b*) whether salaries had been granted for their non-working periods and if so, the actual expenditure to Government under this head;

(*c*) the number recommended for (1) removal, (2) dismissal from service by (i) the Public Service Commission and (ii) the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings during the years 1953 and 1954; and

(*d*) the number accepted by Government under each item of (*c*) above?

A.—(*a*) The particulars are given below :—

Co-operation—1.
Industries—1.
Harijan Welfare—1.
Forest—15.
Police—109.
Fire Services—1.
Jail—9.
Judicial—5.
Prohibition—36.
Government Museum—1.
Public Health—1.
Local Administration—2.
Medical—3.
Education—3.
Agriculture—8.
Public Works—5.
Electricity—5.
Highways—1.
Stationery and Printing—9.
Transport—10.
Revenue—1.
Commercial Taxes—6.

(*b*) Yes; Rs. 39,020-15-0.

(*c*) Number recommended by—

	1953.	1954.
(i) The Madras Public Service Commission for—		
(1) Removal	2	1
(2) Dismissal	..	1
(ii) The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings for—		
(1) Removal	4	4
(2) Dismissal	16	11

(*d*) Number accepted by Government in the cases recommended by—

	1953.	1954.
(i) The Madras Public Service Commission for—		
(1) Removal	2	1
(2) Dismissal	..	1
(ii) The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings for—		
(1) Removal	..	..
(2) Dismissal	12	1

Final orders in respect of other cases have not yet been issued by Government.

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Tractors

525 *Q.*—Sri K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there was any loss in maintaining the tractors during 1953–54 and 1954–55?

A.—Yes; a statement[a] showing the losses during the period is placed on the table of the House.

526 *Q.*—Sri C. KANDASAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tractors that were available in the State Government-owned and private-owned in the years 1953–54 and 1954–55; and

(*b*) the acreage for which the Government tractors were used for each of the above years?

A.—(*a*)

Government-owned tractors.			Tractors with private parties.		
1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
152	164	158	95	135	167

(*b*)

Acreage covered by Government tractors.		
1953.	1954.	1955.
26,407	20,529	21,174

Village Industries in Coimbatore district

527 *Q.*—Sri P. G. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount sanctioned for the development of village industries in Coimbatore district for the years 1954–55 and 1955–56;

(*b*) the amount actually spent during these years;

(*c*) the industries on which such amounts were spent;

(*d*) whether any amount was allowed to lapse during 1954–55 and if so, how much; and

(*e*) the names of the members of the Village Industries Committee in Coimbatore district?

A.—(*a*) The particulars are furnished below:—

	RS.
1954–55	1,22,276
1955–56	1,02,120 (excluding cost on staff).

		RS.	A.	P.
(*b*)	1954–55	36,884	7	11
	1955–56	3,234	2	0

(*c*) (1) Establishment of a Blacksmithy Training Centre at Karattupalayam.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 662 infra.

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(2) Development of khadi (spinning and weaving industry).

(3) Grant of short-term loans to brick-makers.

(4) Demonstration unit of wardha ghanies.

(5) Two training units to develop the skill of bamboo workers.

(6) Training course for women as spinning organizers.

(7) Free supply of improved equipments to deserving jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.

(8) Grant to the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya for the development of handpounding of rice industry.

(*d*) No, Sir. The amount unspent will not lapse, as it can be utilized in full before September 1956, the date of expiry of Community Project Schemes.

(*e*) No Village Industries Committee is in existence for the Coimbatore district.

Rural Credit Co-operative Banks

528 *Q.*—SRI C. KANDASAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Rural Credit Co-operative Banks that are already opened and proposed to be opened in the State; and

(*b*) the details, viz., the location of the Banks, the capital and other details connected with the loans advanced or proposed to be advanced by the State Government to these banks?

A.—(*a*) Eighteen have already been started; seven more are expected to be started shortly.

(*b*) A statement [a] showing the location of these banks is annexed. The Government have not advanced any capital or loan to the 25 rural co-operative banks already organized in the State. Nor is it the intention that the Government should either subscribe to the share capital of these banks, or advance loans to them. The working capital of these banks will be made up of share capital paid by their members, deposits received from members and non-members and borrowings from the central co-operative banks concerned.

Government Mental Hospital, Madras

529 *Q.*—SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of in-patients in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, in 1954; and

(*b*) the number of persons among them, who were either involved in or connected with criminal offences?

A.—(*a*) 1,869 (daily average).

(*b*) 213.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 663 infra.

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Taluk office, Ponnani

530 *Q.*—SRI E. T. KUNHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to electrify the Taluk office at Ponnani; and

(*b*) if so, when?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Improvement of certain roads

531 *Q.*—SRI D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any proposals for the improvement of the roads from Wandiwash to Thethurai in Kancheepuram road and from Wandiwash to Salavedu in Wandiwash-Acharapakkam road; and

(*b*) if so, when the works will be taken up for execution?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The roads are being black-topped periodically under annual maintenance grant. The work of widening of culverts in miles 15/2 to 22/0 of the road from Thethurai to Wandiwash is proposed to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. This work will be taken up in due course subject to availability of funds.

Schemes under Five-Year Plans

532 *Q.*—SRI M. MUNI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of schemes or works sanctioned under the First Five-Year Plan for Hosur taluk with their estimated cost and details;

(*b*) the number completed; and

(*c*) the number of schemes or works proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan for Hosur taluk with their estimated cost?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The First Five-Year Plan was drawn up taking into consideration the needs of the State as a whole. The Government have, therefore, not drawn up any special schemes for Hosur taluk or for any other taluk in particular.

(*c*) The District Plan for Salem district has not yet been finalized. It is not therefore possible to indicate at present the schemes proposed for the Hosur taluk under the Plan.

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Admission to Medical Colleges

533 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students that applied for admission to medical colleges; and

(*b*) the number from Malabar?

A.—(*a*) 1,382.

(*b*) 194.

Roads formed in Ramanathapuram district

534 *Q.*—SRI P. CHELLATHURAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of new roads formed in Tiruvadanai taluk in Ramanathapuram district during the years 1952–1955 and the cost incurred therefor ; and

(*b*) the names of the roads in Tiruvadanai taluk metalled for the first time after the completion of the earth work, during the years 1952–1955 together with the length thereof and the cost incurred for metalling?

A.—(*a*) Five new roads were formed at a cost of Rs. 68,564.

(*b*) Two roads were metalled for the first time, namely :—

Road from mile 64/5 of road No. 8 to Tiruvethiyur for a length of 3 miles and 7 furlongs at a cost of Rs. 44,559 and Tiruvadanai-Oriyur road for a length of 13 miles at a cost of Rs. 87,757.

Committee on conditions of labour in plantations

535 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Committee constituted by the Government of India and the State Government to report on the conditions of Labour in Plantation areas has submitted its report ; and

(*b*) if so, what the findings of the Committee are?

A.—(*a*) The Government of India have appointed a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the economic conditions and problems of tea, coffee and rubber industries in India. It is not known whether that Commission has submitted its report to the Government of India. This Government have not appointed any Committee to enquire into the conditions of labour in plantation.

(*b*) Does not arise.

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Movable property of ex-Pudukkottai State Government

536 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether an inventory of movable property of Pudukkottai State Government was taken at the time of its merger; and

(*b*) whether any and, if so, what items of furniture have been transferred from Pudukkottai to the Circuit House in Madurai?

A.—(*a*) Yes, Sir. An inventory was taken.

(*b*) The following items of furniture were transferred from Pudukkottai to the Circuit House in Madurai:—

Serial number and name of article.		Number of article.
1	Iron tape cots with mosquito curtain arrangements.	2
2 (*a*)	Iron spring cots with mosquito curtain arrangements.	2
(*b*)	Mattress with four pillows	4
(*c*)	Mattress covers	2
(*d*)	Pillow covers	8
3	Galvanized iron bath tubs	4
4	Combined meat safe and drawer	1
5	Sanitary commode with sand	1
6	Dining table	1
7 (*a*)	R.W. office table with drawers	1
(*b*)	Cards table	1
(*c*)	T.W. table	1
8 (*a*)	T.W. dressing table with mirror	1
(*b*)	R.W. dressing table with mirror	1
(*c*)	Chest of drawers with mirror	1
(*d*)	Mirror with stand	1
(*e*)	Teak wood table	1
9	Coat-stands	3
10	T.W. dressing chairs	6
11 (*a*)	Easy chairs	2
(*b*)	R.W. low easy chairs with cushion	2
12	Kitchen table	3
13	Pantry table	1
14	T.W. towel stand	2

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Serial number and name of article.		Number of article.
15 (*a*)	T.W. stool	1
(*b*)	Dressing stool	1
16	R.W. tepoy	2
17 (*a*)	Electrical table lamp	1
(*b*)	Electric stand lamp with dome	1
18	T.W. bath boards	2
19	Soap tray	1
20 (*a*)	Waste paper basket (wooden)	1
(*b*)	Do (rattan)	1
21	Cutlery and crockery sets	1
22	Pictures	15
23	T.W. 2 handed bench	1
24	R.W. tape cot with mosquito curtain arrangements.	2
	Total ..	82

Women's Welfare Department

537 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have formed the State Advisory Committee for Women's Welfare Department in 1953–54 and 1954–55;

(*b*) the personnel of the Committee during these years;

(*c*) the functions of the Committee; and

(*d*) the expenditure to Government on account of this Committee?

A.—(*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) Members who were in the State Advisory Committee during 1953–54—

President—Srimathi Sakunthala Subramaniam.

Chair-Woman—Dr. (Srimathi) Soundaram Ramachandran.

Vice-President—Srimathi M. N. Clubwala.

Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma.

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Secretary—Dr. (Srimathi) Jayalakshmi A. Rao (Director of Women's Welfare).

Members—

(1) Srimathi Kameswari Amma (City).
(2) Srimathi Ammana Raja (City).
(3) Srimathi Sarojini Varadappan (City).
(4) Srimathi Shambavi R. Punja, Mangalore.
(5) Srimathi Jayamma Srinivasan, Madras.
(6) Srimathi Manjubashini, Madras.
(7) Srimathi Buchi Krishnamma, Rajahmundry.
(8) Srimathi T. Cherian, Madras.
(9) Begum Abdur Quadir, Madras.
(10) Srimathi Jayamma Rajan, Coimbatore.
(11) Srimathi Amirtha Ramasubramanyam, Madras.
(12) Srimathi Savithri Shanmugam, Madras.

Members who were in the State Advisory Committee during 1954–55—

President—Dr. (Srimathi) Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Vice-President—

(1) Srimathi Sakunthala Subramaniam.
(2) Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav.

Chair-Woman—Dr. (Srimathi) Soundaram Ramachandran.

Secretary—Dr. (Srimathi) Jayalakshmi A. Rao, Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (Women).

Members—

(1) Srimathi R. A. Gopalaswami, Madras.
(2) Srimathi Amirtha Ramasubramaniam, Madras.
(3) Srimathi Sister R. S. Subbulakshmi, Madras.
(4) Srimathi Sarojini Varadappan, Madras.
(5) Srimathi Lady Venkatasubba Rao, Madras.
(6) Srimathi Shambavi R. Punja, South Kanara.
(7) Srimathi Thillaiammal, Coimbatore.
(8) Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma, Malabar.
(9) Srimathi R. Kuppanna, Salem.

(*c*) The Committee reviews the work of the Women's Welfare Department and advises the Government on matters relating to Welfare of Women and Children.

(*d*) The expenditure incurred by the Government during 1953–54 and 1954–55 was Rs. 726–10–0 and Rs. 1,237 respectively.

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Local Fund hospital at Kodumudi

538 *Q.*—SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of patients getting treatment for leprosy at the Local Fund hospital at Kodumudi in Erode taluk, Coimbatore district; and

(*b*) the number of patients suffering from leprosy but not getting treatment from the hospital, in the Kodumudi area?

A.—(*a*) Ten patients on an average per leprosy clinic day are getting treatment at the subsidised Rural Dispensary, Kodumudi.

(*b*) The information is not available but forty-four persons suffering from leprosy have been registered in Kodumudi.

Experimental Agricultural Farm at Sathyamangalam

539 *Q.*—SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Experimental Agricultural Farm at Sathyamangalam in Coimbatore district was started;

(*b*) the extent of the Farm and the amount that has been spent for making it fit for cultivation;

(*c*) the amount spent for cultivation per year per acre;

(*d*) the profit or loss year by year; and

(*e*) the yield in respect of every crop per acre?

A.—(*a*) The Agricultural Research Station, Satyamangalam, started working on 7th August 1951.

(*b*) (i) The total extent of the station is 49·5 acres.

(ii) The amount that has been spent for making fit for cultivation is given below:—

Year. (1)		Amount. (2) RS.	A.	P.	Remarks. (3)
1951–52	..	3,177	10	4	Expenditure was on collecting stones, forming roads and irrigation channels, planting of green manure plants parcelling of lands and lay out of plots, etc.
1952–53	..	1,201	9	0	
Total	..	4,379	3	4	

(*c*)

Year. (1)			Amount spent per acre. (2) RS.	A.	P.
1951–52	..	..	67	9	4
1952–53	..	..	168	2	10
1953–54	..	..	190	3	0
1954–55	..	..	210	0	0

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(d)

Year. (1)	*Expenditure.* (2)			*Receipts.* (3)			*Profit or loss.* (4)			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1951–52	2,433	1	3	2,818	2	5	385	1	2	(profit)
1952–53	6,727	3	10	5,908	8	0	818	11	10	(loss)
1953–54	8,136	1	2	8,074	2	10	61	14	4	(loss)
1954–55	8,247	5	8	9,170	0	6	922	10	10	(profit)

(e)

Name of crop.	*Yield per acre during.*			
	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953–54.	1954–55.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cholam	200 lb.	100 lb.	1,200 lb.	1,180 lb.
Cumbu	52 ,,	60 ,,	755 ,,	485 ,,
Ragi	No crop.	2,210 ,,	180 ,, (crop failed.)	1,050 ,,
Tenai	Do.	(crop failed.)	343 lb.	353 ,,
Samai	57 lb. (crop failed.)	51 lb. (crop failed.)	No crop.	No crop.
Fodder maize ..	460 lb.	38 lb.	140 lb.	Do.
Tobacco	915 ,,	2,245 ,,	652 ,, (Aphis attack.)	418 lb. Nail attack.
Groundnut ..	No crop.	1,068 ,,	828 lb. (leaf spot disease.)	1,126 lb.
Cotton ..	318 lb.	270 .,	193 lb. (Blackgram and weevil attack.)	284 ,, (Weevil attack.)
Chillies ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	725 lb.

Water-logging in the Lower Bhavani Canal area

540 Q.—SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of houses that have been affected by the seepage water of the Lower Bhavani Canal area; and

(*b*) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to rehabilitate the displaced perons on account of this?

A.—(*a*)

	HOUSES.
Gobichettipalayam taluk	689
Erode taluk	676
Bhavani taluk	57
Dharapuram taluk	59
Total ...	1,481

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(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of Legislative Assembly Starred Question No. 4136 by Sri P. G. Manickam, M.L.A.

Community Project area in the Palghat taluk

541 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the Community Project area in the Palghat taluk, Malabar district, in the year 1954–55;

(b) the amount actually spent for the schemes in the area; and

(c) if the full amount is not spent, what are the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) The entire Palghat taluk is covered by the Malampuzha Community Project. An allotment of Rs. 8,60,100 was made for expenditure in this Project during 1954–55.

(b) Rs. 8,22,984.

(c) The funds provided under the Community Project Programme does not lapse with the end of the financial year, as the balances remaining unspent are carried forward for expenditure in future years of the working period of the project.

Opening of a branch Police station

542 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government propose to open a branch Police station at Mayuram Municipal town limit on the eastern side?

A.—The Government have ordered the opening of a new Police station at Koranad within the limits of Mayuram town.

Health Assistants in Malabar

543 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Health Assistants in Malabar (Public Health Department) in 1955 regarding their grievances; and

(b) if so, what the main items are and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Advance copies of the memorandum have been received.

(b) The request contained in the memorandum is to increase the fixed travelling allowance payable to Health Assistants. No action was taken on these advance copies received.

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544 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the headquarters of the Health Assistants for the various taluks in Malabar are situated at the taluk headquarters or in the respective firkas?

A.—The Headquarters of the Health Assistants for the various taluks in the district of Malabar are as follows :—

Name of taluk.	*Name of range headquarters.*	*Number of Health Assistants in each range.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	South Malabar.	
1 Palghat	Alathur	3
2 Palghat	Palghat (Taluk Headquarters) ..	3
3 Walluvanad	Ottappalam	3
4 Walluvanad	Perintalmanna (Taluk Headquarters).	3
5 Ponnani	Chowghat	3
6 Ponnani	Tirur	3
7 Ponnani	Ponnani (Taluk Headquarters) ..	3
8 Ernad	Parappanangadi	5
9 Ernad	Manjeri (Taluk Headquarters) ..	3
	North Malabar.	
10 Chirakkal	Cannanore (Taluk Headquarters) ..	3
11 Kottayam	Tellicherry (Taluk Headquarters).	3
12 Kurumbranad	Badagara (Taluk Headquarters) ..	3
13 Kozhikode	Kozhikode (Taluk Headquarters).	3
14 Wynaad	Manantoddy (Taluk Headquarters).	3
15 Taliparamba (sub-taluk of Chirakkal taluk).	Taliparamba (Headquarters of Deputy Tahsildar).	3
16 Quilandy (sub-taluk of Kurumbaranad taluk).	Quilandy (Headquarters of Deputy Tahsildar).	3
	Total ..	50

Merchants' Conference

545 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the persons invited to the Merchants' Conference convened by the Chief Minister in September 1955 ;

(*b*) the basis on which the invitations were issued ;

(*c*) whether any representation has been given to the Malabar Merchants' Association, and if not, why ;

(*d*) the issues discussed and the decisions taken at the conference ; and

(*e*) whether a copy of the resolutions passed at the conference will be placed on the table of the House?

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A.—(*a*) A list[a] showing the merchant bodies invited for the Conference is appended.

(*b*) Requests were made by a large number of merchant bodies for representation in the Conference. Invitations were issued to bodies representing major trades in the State without making the number too unwieldy.

(*c*) No. There was no request from the Malabar Merchants' Association for representation in the Conference. Two trade bodies of Malabar were represented.

(*d*) & (*e*) A copy of the agenda[a] for the conference is appended. The conference was only an informal one to ascertain the views of the various merchant bodies on questions relating to the levy and administration of sales tax. No resolutions were passed or final decisions taken at the conference.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 4 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES *RE* FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL AGAINST FINDING OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER DECLARING NAZARETHPET TO BE NOT AN INAM ESTATE.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received notice of a Motion under rule 40 from the hon. Member Sri S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai calling the attention of the Hon. Minister for Revenue to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., failure of Government to prefer an appeal against the finding of the Settlement Officer, Chittoor, dated 14th August 1950, in S. No. 14, Sriperambudur, relating to Nazarethpet village, Chingleput district. 12-10 p.m.

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONI PILLAI : Mr. Speaker, I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., that in Nazarethpet village of Chingleput district a long drawn out Satyagraha movement has been launched, as a result of which one hundred and twenty-five people belonging to the Socialist Party have been arrested. The history of the dispute relates to a decision given by the Settlement Officer under the Estates Abolition Act. This Settlement Officer has declared that it is not an inam village and that this particular area cannot be taken over by the Government for distribution to the peasantry. Now, Sir, what the residents of this village contend is, that the Settlement Officer in coming to a decision did not abide by the legal provisions contained in that Act. The Act specifically requires that a Settlement Officer before he arrives at a decision, should call for all relevant documents in the possession of the Government. It has been represented that among the many documents examined, the Settlement Officer did not call for the original grant that was made, though this particular document was specifically referred to in the Inam Register as being in the possession of the Government. This particular officer did not take sufficient steps to see that the residents of the village were present at the enquiry. There was only one person present at the enquiry

[a] **Printed as Appendix VI on pages 664 665 infra.**

and that was the Headman of the village and that man happened to be an employee of the concerned Mirasdar. Sir, a memorandum has been submitted by the residents of the village drawing the attention of the Government to the fact that there are certain documents, that certified copies of the documents are in their possession and that these documents would show that a grant was made in 1802 by one Lionel Place, Collector, East India Company, to one Varadappa Mudaliar. The portions of the document read as follows :—

"You shall use your influence and endeavour with the ryots of the said district to extend the cultivation of the lands to the utmost in their power and in such manner as may best regulate their labour.

"These are the principal duties to which you are to attend. But, you are constantly to be watchful and informed yourself of all the circumstances of the district, conciliate the minds of the inhabitants of the Sircar, prevent all improper combinations among them; and diligently inculcate obedience; and make them understand the happiness which they enjoy under the protection and justice of the Government."

For performing this duty, he was to get sixty per cent *melvaram* alone in the specified villages which included Nazarethpet village.

MR. SPEAKER : Under the rules, the hon. Member should make only a brief speech on the motion.

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONI PILLAI : Sir, I myself have interviewed the Collector of Chingleput and he told me that he was not the authority to receive the memorandum which I submitted to him as he had nothing to do with such matter. Thereafter, I met the Commissioner for Settlement of Estates and he told me that a circular has been issued to all District Collectors asking them to go into every award given by a Settlement Officer with a view to prefer an appeal within the time limit. This particular Collector though he has got the circular, has not made any attempt up-to-date to examine whether the village is an inam village. The behaviour of the police in connection with the satyagraha movement is also largely to be questioned. Several of the satyagrahis have been assaulted and sent but not a single rowdy in that village has been arrested so far, though the incident took place two months ago. The Government officers should be above suspicion in these matters. Hereafter when certain allegations are made that the concerned officers are not acting in a proper manner, according to the legal procedures laid down, or according to the circulars issued by the Government, then I submit, Sir, the Hon. Minister should look into that matter himself. In this case, Sir, the Government should concede the very simple demand of the satyagrahis and of the residents of the village, namely, that an appeal be preferred within the time limit to the Tribunal under the Estates Abolition Amendment Act. Thank you.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, after a long speech, the hon. member came to the point only in his last sentence and I propose to reply to it. The village of Nazarethpet in Sriperambudur taluk, Chingleput district, has been declared by the Settlement Officer in his order dated 14th August 1950 to be not an inam estate as defined in Section 2 (7) of the Abolition Act. It has therefore not yet been notified under that Act and taken over by the Government. Till the Abolition Act was amended at the beginning of this year, there was no specific provision in the Act for an appeal by the Government in such cases. After the amendment, all closed cases are again being reviewed so that action may be taken to file the appeals wherever necessary, before 18th January 1956. It is the last date for appeals for cases closed before 19th January 1955. The ryots of the village in a petition dated 11th November 1955 represented to the Board of Revenue that the order of the Settlement Officer, Chittoor, mentioned above is not correct. They have requested the Board to take steps to file an appeal before the Estates Abolition Tribunal for setting aside the Settlement Officer's order. The Board has called for a report from the Collector of Chingleput and it is awaited. A decision will be taken in the matter in consultation with the law officers of the Government and orders passed sufficiently in advance of 18th January 1956, which is the last date for appeal.

III—POINT OF INFORMATION *RE* SHORT NOTICE QUESTION *RE* LATHI CHARGE IN KOLLENGODE.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Sir, I had given notice of a Short Notice question regarding the lathi charge at Kollengode and the Hon. Minister was pleased to state that he will give the information within two days. Afterwards, I was informed that reply was awaited. But, I did not find any mention about that in the agenda. As the Assembly is expected to adjourn today, will the Hon. Minister kindly give a reply?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not know where it has been delayed. I am told by the Department that they have not received the file. That is the only cause for the delay. I shall find out the cause. In the hurry-burry of Mr. Bulganin's visit during this period, I was not able to find that out. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Sir, I consider that this is a very important issue affecting the lives of certain people there because many of them are injured. I think the Government will take a more serious view of the situation. That is why I put that Short Notice Question and there is absolutely no other way of voicing our views here. That is why, I wanted an answer.

MR SPEAKER : The statement is not ready. That is the answer. The next item is the Report of the Committee on Estimates. Dr. Krishna Rao will present the Report.

IV.—RULING *RE* RIGHT OF A MEMBER TO HAVE OPPORTUNITIES TO SPEAK.

SRI A. RATNAM : Sir, in the Note on the Privileges of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom in paragraph 3 on page 8, it is stated :

"A point of privilege is raised by a member at the earliest opportunity and it takes precedence over all other business."

Sir, I have given notice of a motion of privilege and why was that not taken soon after the questions are over?

MR. SPEAKER : May I know from which document the hon. Member is reading?

SRI A RATNAM : It is in the Note on the Privileges of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member please refer to the rules that have been framed by this House?

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, the matter read out by the hon. Member Sri Ratnam is in the 'Note on the Privileges of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom' supplied by the Hon. Speaker for the guidance of the members of this House.

12-20 p.m. SRI A. RATNAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning before the House met I gave notice of a privilege motion. It should be taken up soon after the question-hour is over as provided in the 'Note on The Privileges of the House of Commons'. I would like to know whether it will be taken up now or it has been ruled out without the knowledge of the hon. Member concerned and the House?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member Mr. Ratnam handed over to me a note saying that he wants to raise a question of privilege because on the last day of the discussion of the Report of the States Reorganization Commission, he was not given an opportunity to speak. There were so many hon. Members in this House who did not have an opportunity to speak although they very much desired to speak. I consider that this is not a question of privilege because no hon. Member has got an absolute right to speak on every subject. We here are governed by not only the time that we have to take for each subject but also the time that each hon. Member should take and in the circumstances it was not possible on that day to call the hon. Member Sri Ratnam to speak. I do not think that this is a question of privilege at all.

I will now pass on to the next item on the agenda.

SRI A. RATNAM : Sir, I should like to explain why I have given notice of a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already ruled that it is not a question of privilege. Dr. Krishna Rao . . .

V.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.

DR. U. KRISHNA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the First Report [a] of the Committee on Estimates for 1955–56 on Hospitals and Dispensaries.

VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENT TO THE SCHEDULE TO THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) ACT, 1952 (MADRAS ACT XVI OF 1952).

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, I beg to move—

" That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under Section 4 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), amending the Schedule to the said Act, be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule, after sub-rule (4) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

(5) In pursuance of the agreement between the Governments of Madras and Andhra that in respect of stage carriages and public carriers plying on routes lying partly in the Madras State and partly in the Andhra State, a composition fee calculated with reference to clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) shall, with effect from 1st October 1955 be collected in the State where the vehicles are registered and normally kept and the proceeds of the composition fee so collected shall be allocated between the two States in the manner agreed upon, it is hereby provided that sub-rule (4) shall cease to be operative on and from the 1st October 1955 and that the composition fee calculated with reference to clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) shall, with effect from that date, be paid in the State where the vehicles are registered and normally kept, in respect of such inter-State vehicles."

Sir, the meaning of this amendment is so clearly explained in the Explanatory Note that, I hope, there will be no objection to it.

SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to refer to one particular matter. According to the Draft Rule, the ' composition fee calculated with effect from the 1st October 1955 be collected in the State where the vehicles are registered and normally kept.' I think difficulty may arise in respect of this matter. Of course, the Hon. Minister may say something more on the subject. But I wish to bring to his notice one instance where difficulties may arise and where there may be difficulty in calculating the composition fee. There are four buses running between Chittoor and Madras. Two buses are normally kept in Chittoor and the other two buses in Madras. But all the four buses are registered in the Madras State. Can the Government be in a position to collect the necessary composition fee for all the four buses because two of them are normally kept in Chittoor, that is, in the Andhra State? Under the terms of the agreement

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 666–722 infra.

entered into between the Governments of Madras and Andhra, the buses should not only be registered in a particular State but should be normally kept there. The question is whether our Government will be in a position to collect the composition fee for all the four buses registered here. I hope the Government will look into this aspect of the matter.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think that there will be any difficulty because the tax will be collected according to the mileage.

SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM : It is not about the mileage. The difficulty is with regard to the sharing of the composition fee between the two States. According to the terms of the agreement, two conditions must be fulfilled. Firstly, the buses have got to be registered in a particular State and secondly they have got to be normally kept in that State. In the instance referred to by me earlier, four buses are registered in this State but two of them are normally kept in Chittoor, that is, outside this State. My point is that the Government cannot collect the composition fee for the two buses which are normally kept in Chittoor.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The question has been thoroughly examined by the Government and I do not think that there is any difficulty in the collection of taxes. If the taxes are not paid here, they will be paid in the other State. I would explain it to the hon. Member if he meets me.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under Section 4 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), amending the Schedule to the said Act, be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In the said Schedule, after sub-rule (4) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

(5) In pursuance of the agreement between the Governments of Madras and Andhra that in respect of stage carriages and public carriers plying on routes lying partly in the Madras State and partly in the Andhra State, a composition fee calculated with reference to clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) shall, with effect from the 1st October 1955 be collected in the State where the vehicles are registerd and normally kept and the proceeds of the composition fee so collected shall be allocated between the two States in the manner agreed upon, it is hereby provided that sub-rule (4) shall cease to be operative on and from the 1st October 1955 and that the composition fee calculated with reference to clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) shall, with effect from that date, be paid in the State where the vehicles are registered and normally kept, in respect of such inter-State vehicles."

The motion was put and carried.

VII.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS MONEY-LENDERS BILL, 1955.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Money-Lenders Bill[a], 1955 and move— 12-30 p.m.

"That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of Council) to consider the Madras Money Lenders Bill, 1955. and that the following members of the Legislative Assembly be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee."

(I shall furnish the list of names of members later.)

Sir, I wish to inform the House at the outset that money lending is a profession like any other profession and the facilities for borrowing provided by the money-lenders have an important role in the economy of the life of the common man whether in the rural areas or in the urban areas. It is not all money-lenders who have had adverse comment. The need to control the activities of money-lenders has been increasingly felt due to the methods adopted in carrying on this business. Among the professional money-lenders as distinguished from non-professional money-lenders are found a class of persons whose manner of treatment of the impecunious is questionable and highly prejudicial to the persons whom it serves ostensibly with credit. Many abuses and questionable practices have crept into the business of money-lending and this business has become more a menace than an agency for assistance to the poor. To remove these evils it has been found necessary, in more than one State, to regulate money-lending. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal have each a Money-lenders Act. The question of undertaking similar legislation in this State was considered in the early 1940s but the proposal was, however, dropped then. Though the proposal for legislation on money-lending on State-wide basis was dropped, some alternative statutory protection to the borrower was considered necessary and the Madras Pawn Brokers Act, 1943, was therefore passed requiring the pawn-brokers to take out a licence and to subject their transactions to a due measure of control. The Madras City Police Act of 1888 was also amended in 1941 with a view to empowering the Commissioner of Police to direct the removal of persons from the City if their movements were likely to cause alarm, danger or harm to persons or property. These two measures have been in operation for some years and it has been found from experience that these measures have not produced satisfactory results and that the business of money-lending require further regulation and control. A comprehensive and self-contained measure to replace the Madras Pawn Brokers Act, 1943, has been prepared and published in the Extraordinary Issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th September 1955. The draft Bill has, therefore, been before the public for some time

a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 27th September 1955.

now. The Bill provides for a system of issue of licences to carry on the business of money-lending, cancellation of licences under certain conditions, fixation of a ceiling on the rates of interest to be levied for different types of loans with reference to the amount of security, maintenance of a system of accounts and records in the language of the area so that the borrower will be entitled to have information on the outstandings in his loan and prevention of molestation of the borrower in any form by the money-lender or his agent. Provision has been made vesting adequate powers in the inspecting staff employed for this purpose besides the Police to ensure effective administration of the measure. Penalties have been provided for violation of the sections of the Act. This Bill in a large measure seeks to protect the borrower more fully against the rapacity of the usurious and unscrupulous money-lenders. I, therefore, commend this motion for acceptance.

Mr. SPEAKER : **Motion moved—**

"That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses to consider the Madras Money Lenders Bill, 1955, and that the following members of the Legislative Assembly be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee."

(List of names and number of members will be given later.)

12–35 p.m. **Sri N. K. PALANISAMY** : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த **Money Lenders Bill**-ஐப்பற்றி பேசும்போது இந்த லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் செய்யும் வேலையை **regulate** செய்யவே இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதாக, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நான் அந்தக் கருத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன். குடியானவர்கள் உணவுப்பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்து மக்களுக்கு, சமுதாயத்திற்குக் கொடுக்கிறான். அந்த வேலையை சமுதாயத்திற்கு விவசாயிகள் செய்கிறார்கள். தொழிலாளி, மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய இதர சாமான்களை உற்பத்தி செய்துகொடுக்கிறான். ஆகவே, அவன் சமுதாயத்திற்காக ஒரு வேலை செய்கிறான் அதே மாதிரி வாத்தியார், குமஸ்தாக்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும், அவர்களும் சமுதாயத்திற்கு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக ஒரு வியாபாரியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் கூட, அவன் ஒரு இடத்திலுள்ள பொருள்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து இன்னொரு இடத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்கிறான். மக்களுக்கு எங்கு பொருள்கள் தேவையோ, எங்கு பொருள்கள் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றனவோ, அங்கு கொண்டுபோய், ஒரு வியாபாரியானவன், பொருள்களை கொண்டுபோய் கொடுக்கிறான். இந்த லேவாதேவிக்காரன், மக்களுக்கு அவசியமான என்ன வேலை செய்கிறான்? அவன் ஒரு சமுதாய விரோதியல்லவா? ஹிந்து மதமும், இஸ்லாம் மதமும், ஏசுநாதரும், இந்த லேவாதேவியையும், லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களையும் ஒழித்துக்கட்டவேண்டுமென்றுதான் கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள்.

Sri AR. A. RM. CHOKKALINGAM CHETTIAR : **On a point of order, Sir,** லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களை, அவன், இவன் என்று இப்போது பேசும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கூறினார். அது ஒழுங்கா, சரியா?

Sri N. K. PALANISAMY : ஆகவே, இந்த லேவாதேவியை ஒழித்துக்கட்ட சகல நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்காமல், இந்த சர்க்கார், அதை ஒழுங்கு படுத்த இப்போது முன் வந்திருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் இந்த சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்துவதில் **procedure**-ல் ஒரு **check** அதாவது ஒரு கட்டுக் கோப்பு, லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள்மீது கொண்டுவருவது நல்லது தான். சர்க்கார், தாங்கள் கடன் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ரிசர்வ் பாங்கியிலிருந்து சாதாரண ஜனங்களுக்கு பணம் கிடைக்காததால், அவர்கள் லேவாதேவிக்காரனை கடனுக்காக அண்ட

29th November 1955] [Sri N. K. Palanisamy]

வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனத்தில் கொண்டு இந்த லேவாதேவிக்காரர் சட்டத்தை உருவாக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களுடைய பணத்தை, சர்க்காரே 2 சத விகிதம் அல்லது $1\frac{1}{2}$ சத விகிதம் வட்டிக்கி வாங்கி, ஏன் சர்க்காரே அந்த லேவாதேவியைச் செய்யக்கூடாதென்று கேட்கிறேன். அந்தப் பணம் போதாதென்றால், வெள்ளைக்காரன் காலத்தில் ஒதுக்கி இருந்ததுபோல் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் ஏழை மக்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் கடன் கொடுக்க ஒதுக்கி, மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யலாம். என்னுடைய கருத்தெல்லாம், எப்போதுமே, லேவாதேவிக்காரன் கையில் ஏழை மக்கள் சிக்கக்கூடாது என்பது தான் என்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு சொல்ல விரும்பு கிறேன்

அதுமட்டுமல்ல, இந்த மசோதா சட்டமாகும் முன் பல திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். உதாரணமாக கூர்க்கு **Money Lending** சட்டத்தில், லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், தங்கள் கணக்குகளை கன்னடத்தில் எழுதவேண்டுமென்று விதி இருக்கிறது. அதுமாதிரி இந்த ராஜ்ஜியத்திலும் இந்த ராஜ்ஜிய பாஷையில் கணக்குகளை எழுதவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும். **Pawn brokers**-க்கு லைசன்ஸ் கொடுக்கும் போது, அவர்களும் இந்த ராஜ்ஜியத்தை சேர்ந்தவன் என்ற முறையில், அவர்கள், இந்த ராஜ்ஜிய பாஷையில் கணக்குகளை எழுதும்படி, நிபந்தனை விதிக்க வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் வேறு ஒரு இடத்திலிருந்து இங்கு வந்து வியாபாரம் செய்வதால், தங்க நகை கணக்குகளை, அவர்கள் பாஷையிலே எழுதி, மக்களை ஏமாற்றப் பார்ப்பார்கள். தவிர அப்பேர்ப் பட்டவர்களுக்கு லைசன்ஸ் கொடுப்பதுகூட தப்பாகும். ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் வேறு இடங்களிலிருந்துவந்து இங்கு லேவாதேவி செய்வதால் தங்க நகைகள் அதிகமாக சேர்ந்தவுடன், அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஊரை விட்டுப் போகும் ஆசையும் ஏற்படலாம். இந்த காரணங்களால் இந்த அரசாங்கம் இந்த ராஜ்ஜியக்காரருக்கே இவ்வித லேவாதேவி செய்ய லைசன்ஸ் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்; மற்ற ராஜ்ஜியக்காரருக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. அது மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த **pawn brokers**-க்கு எவ்வளவு சொத்து இருக்கிறது, எந்த அளவு அவர்கள் வெளியே கடன் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதை எல்லாம் பார்த்துத்தான் லைசன்ஸ் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மற்றும் இந்த மசோதாவில் ரூபாய்க்கு **25**-க்கு கம்மியாக கடன் வாங்கினால் **12** சத விகிதம் வட்டியென்றும், அதற்கு மேற்பட்டால் $6\frac{1}{4}$ சத விகிதம் வட்டி வாங்கலாமென்று சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை, எவ்வளவு தொகை கடனாக வாங்கினாலும், நிரந்தரமான, ஒரேமாதிரியான வட்டி $6\frac{1}{4}$ சத விகிதம் தான் என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். சரியான முறையில் ஒரு நல்ல அடிப்படை யில் இம் மசோதாவை, செலக்ட் கமிட்டியார் திருத்தவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, இம் மசோதாவை கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் பிரேரேபித்ததை நானும் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

Sri E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few remarks on the proposed Bill. I find that some sort of control over money-lending is necessary to correct certain abuses on the part of money-lenders. But the remedy suggested in this Bill seems to be more fatal than the disease itself. The proposals made in this Bill to check malpractices by money-lenders are very drastic. If the definition of the word 'molest' in the Bill is allowed to remain as it is, then the debtor will be something like a high voltage transmission line carrying a board "Danger, do not approach it". As per the definition, if the creditor is found anywhere near the debtor, the former may be considered to have molested the latter and may be liable to be punished. Even if the creditor meets one of the inmates in the debtor's house, he will be considered to have molested the debtor.

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12-40 p.m. I hope, the Select Committee will go into this matter and see that the definition of the word ' molest ' is amended properly. I do not hold any brief for the village Sowcar, but he holds a very important position in the rural economy of our State, especially in the absence of the provision of adequate credit facilities by Government or by the co-operative societies. If the Government want to make the provisions of this Bill very stringent, they must be ready to afford alternative, easy and adequate credit facilities to the agriculturists through the co-operative banks. Without providing such facilities, to bring in this Bill is to make the credit facilities available to the agriculturists scarce. After the passing of the various enactments for the so-called protection of agricultural debtors, the availability of credit to the agriculturists is at the lowest ebb in the village economy and they are not able to get even small accommodation. Under these circumstances, unless the Government make some provision through co-operative societies for easy and speedy credit facilities, such a measure will be an untimely one.

Apart from this, under the provisions of this Act, if the police or the Inspectors are enabled to enter the premises or the houses of the money-lenders at any time they like and make a search of the premises, no respectable citizen will come forward to apply for a licence. I would appeal to the Government to see that jurisdiction is not conferred on the police officers for this purpose.

The penalties provided in the Bill are too drastic. After all, lending money is not such a crime as my Friend Sri N. K. Palanisamy pointed out. A penalty of imprisonment is unwarranted if any of the provisions of this Bill are infringed. I hope the Select Committee will suggest suitable amendments so as to make the Bill acceptable to the House.

SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully and wholeheartedly support this laudable measure of our Government. In doing so, I should like to offer a few remarks on this Bill.

This measure is going to be a great boon to the poorer classes in particular and the lower middle classes in general. In fact, this class of money-lenders in our State have become a class of parasites. These people have lost the sympathy of the society as a whole because of the nefarious methods adopted by them to extract money from the debtors. One hon. Member said that certain clauses in this Bill are very drastic, but, all the same, I may be permitted to say on the floor of this House that they would only serve as effective and adequate deterrents on the money-lending class and I only hope that occasions would not arise for the various provisions of this Bill relating to penalties, particularly clauses 28 and 30, to be put into operation.

There is only one danger to which I should like to refer. The police officials might take this as an opportunity to oppress certain money-lenders and I only hope that the consequences would not be far-reaching as to impair the relationship between the debtors and the creditors and create a situation where the position of the debtors

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would be very precarious. I would also like to suggest certain remedial measures which may be launched by our Government. Money-lending as a business has become a field for exploitation. I find that many of the N.G.Os., whose conditions are anything but satisfactory as a result of War and many other factors, have become victims to the oppressive methods adopted by the money-lending class. One hon. Member suggested that the co-operative movement should be sufficiently developed in our country to take its rightful place so that it might cater to the needs of the millions of people in our country, particularly the lower middle-classes and the poorer classes. I would like to offer a few suggestions. In respect of co-operative societies that are advancing loans to Government servants, I would suggest that six times the substantive pay might be given as loan instead of four times, which is the limit at present. Special advances may also be given to Government servants on occasions like marriages, deaths, etc., so that they may not be driven to the necessity of going to the money-lender and getting loans at very exorbitant rates of interest. The present methods adopted by the money-lenders are very irregular and the rate of interest demanded by them from the debtors is very exorbitant. Although in the records it is put that only an interest of one and a half pies per rupee is charged, I know several instances where more than two annas per rupee has been charged. All sorts of nefarious methods are being adopted by the money-lending class. As a result, the poorer classes, when they pledge their chattels or other property to get loans, are not able to redeem them whenever they want.

I would like on this occasion to say a few words about the precarious conditions under which the lower middle class and the poor class in our country live. In those days when the Britishers ruled our country, they knew the important role which the middle class were playing in the affairs of our country. But due to several factors and due to the recent World War, the stability of the middle class people in our country has been considerably impaired and as a result they are not in a position to play their role. I would therefore respectfully suggest to the Government to come out with proposals like encouraging co-opertive movement, which alone would take its rightful place in the place of the money-lenders and the various class of people who do money-lending business.

I do not want to take up the time of the House any more except to say a word in conclusion. It is feared in certain quarters that the pawn-brokers, the multanies and certain other class of people who are doing this money-lending business would close their shops and thereby create a situation whereby the lower middle classes and the poorer classes would be put to considerable hardship. I only hope that the Government would give an assurance to the money-lending class as a whole that unless situations arise when the money-lending class violate the various provisions of the Bill, the Government would not take any drastic action against them I once again congratulate the Government on sponsoring this laudable measure by which, I hope, the conditions of the poor and the lower middle classes, which are anything but satisfactory to-day, will be improved.

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12-50 p.m. **Sri A. RATNAM** : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை நான், மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதே நேரத்தில் இதைப்பற்றிய சில முக்கிய விஷயங்களைப்பற்றியும் சொல்ல ஆசைபடுகிறேன். இந்த மசோதா வருவதைக்கண்டு லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் அஞ்சுகிருர்கள். அவர்கள், பணம், முதலீடுவைத்து லேவாதேவி செய்யும்போது, அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சட்டத்தின்படி, போலிசார்கள் பல தொந்திரவுகள் கொடுத்து, சிறைதண்டனை முதலிய தண்டனைகளுக்கும் உள்ளாக்கக்கூடுமென்று பயப்படுகிருர்கள். லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், ஸ்தலஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு வருஷா வருஷம் 100 ரூபாய் 120 ரூபாய் என்று வரியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் அவர்கள் போலீஸ் லைசன்சுக்காக ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் இரண்டு ரூபாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்த லைசன்ஸ் பெற்ருல்தான் லேவாதேவி செய்ய முடியும். இந்த லைசன்ஸை கஷ்டமின்றி பெற, போலிஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு வருஷா வருஷம் ரூபாய் 500, 1,000 என்று மாமுல் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த மாமூல் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை யென்ருல், அந்த லைசன்ஸ், ரத்தாகும்படி போலிசொர் செய்து விடுவார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் இந்த போலீசாருக்கு அடங்கி ஒடுங்கி நடக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதமாக அநேக மார்வாடிகள் சென்னையில் லேவாதேவி செய்கிருர்கள். அதே நேரத்தில், லைசன்ஸ் வாங்காமல் பல கபூலிவாலாக்கள், இச்சென்னையில், பல அக்கிரமங்களும் அநியாயங்களும் செய்கிருர்கள்.

லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து சர்க்கார் income tax வாங்குகிறது. கடன் கொடுத்து பத்திரம் எழுதும்போது stamp ஒட்டுகிருர்கள். அதனுல் stamp வரி இவர்களிடமிருந்து சர்க்கார் வசூல் செய்கிறது. இதை எல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது, லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் அதிகலாப மடைவதைவிட, சர்க்கார்தான் இந்த லேவாதேவியால் லாப மடைகிறது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்படி சர்க்கார் வரிவிதிப்பதால், லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், அந்த வரி, மாமுல் செலவுகளை யெல்லாம், கடங்காரர்கள் தலையில் சுமத்தி அதிக வட்டியாக வசூல் செய்கிருர்கள்.

விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் வசதி செய்ய கூட்டுறவு சொசைட்டி, பாங்கிகள் இருக்கின்றன வென்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறது. ஆனுல் அந்த பாங்குகளில் முதலாளிகள் கடன் வாங்கத்தான் வசதிகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, ஏழை மக்களுக்கு அங்கு எவ்வித சலுகையும் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அதனுல் நகரப்புரங்களில் எல்லாம், ஏழை மக்கள், தங்கள் நகைகளை அடகு வைத்து, கடன் வாங்கி, தங்களுடைய காரியங்களைச் செய்கிருர்கள். ஆகையால், இந்த சட்டம், சரியானபடி, திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டு அமுலுக்கு வராவிட்டால், இந்த ஏழை மக்கள் எல்லாம், கடன் வசதி இன்றி கஷ்டப்படுவார்கள் என்பதை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே, இந்த சட்டத்தால், லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களும், ஏழை மக்களும், மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் அது மட்டு மல்ல, இந்த மசோதா. லேவாதேவிக்காரரை, துன்புருத்த, போலீசார், அத்து மீறி அதிகாரம் செலுத்தவும் அவர்களுடைய கணக்குகளை பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற பேரால், அவர்களுக்கு தொல்லை கொடுக்கவும் போலிஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கிறது. அந்த தொல்லைகள் தீரும் முறையில் இதிலே சில திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். இம்மசோதாவால், பணம் கடன் வாங்குபவர்கள் கூட இந்த போலிஸ் அதிகாரிகளால் துன்புருத்தக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பமும் வர வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறதென்றும் எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்.

சென்னை நகரபகுதியில் லைசன்ஸ் இல்லாமல் ஏராளமான லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் இருக்கிருர்கள். இவர்கள் ஏழைகளிடத்தில் ரூபாய் நூறு கொடுத்து விட்டு இருநூறு ரூபாயிக்கு கடன் பத்திரம் எழுதி வாங்கி, வட்டி கொடுப்பதற்கும் ரசீது கொடுக்காமல் அக்கடனுக்காக கஷ்டப்பட்டு சாகும் நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்துகிருர்கள்.

அரசாங்க, திட்டங்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஏழை விவசாயி, ஏழை உழைப்பாளி இவர்களுக்கு, ஏதோ நன்மை செய்வதாக வெளிக்கு தோன்றுகிறதே தவிர, உண்மையாக நடை முறையில் எந்த விதமான கடனோ, விவசாய கருவிகளோ, கொடுத்து உதவுவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமைகள் எல்லாம் இருப்பதால், இந்த மசோதாவை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பொருக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்புவதைக் கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். அதே நேரத்தில் இந்தக்கமிட்டியில் நல்ல அங்கத்தினர்களைப் போட்டு, தீர ஆலோசனை செய்யும்படி செய்து, பொது மக்களுடைய தீர்ப்பைக் கேட்டு, லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், பொதுமக்கள், இவர்களை விசாரித்து சாட்சியங்கள் எடுத்து, நல்லமுறையில், வேலாதேவிக்காரர்களுக்கும், பொது மக்களுக்கும் பிரயோசனப்படும்படி, இந்த சட்டம் அமையவேண்டு மென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் அநியாயம் செய்தால் அரசாங்கம் கோவாப்ரேடிவ் சொஸைட்டிகளின் மூலம் குறைந்த வட்டிக்குக் கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அவ்விதம் செய்யாமலிருந்தால் லைசன்ஸ் இல்லாமல் லேவாதேவி செய்வது, இம்மசோதாவில் கண்ட அதிகாரங்களால், போலிசார் அத்து மீறி கொடுமை படுத்துவது, போலிசுக்கு மாமூல் கொடுப்பது, மோசமான நிலைமையில், லேவாதேவி கணக்குகளை வைப்பது என்ற நிலைமைதான் வரும். பொய்கணக்குகள் எழுதுபவர்கள் போலீசுக்கு மாமூல் கொடுத்துவிட்டால், அவர்களை ஒன்றுமே செய்ய முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்படும்.

அதே சமயத்தில் இந்த மாமூல் பழக்கத்தால் என்ன ஏற்படுகிற தென்றால், நியாயமான முறையில் எந்த லேவா தேவிக்காரர்கள் போகின்றார்களோ, அவர்களுக்கு பாதகம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய நிலைமை உண்டாகின்றது. இந்த நிலைமைக்கு நடவடிக்கைகளை விட்டு விடாமல், பொது மக்களுக்கும், லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களுக்கும், அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் சட்டத்தை அமைக்கவேண்டும். மேலும், **income tax** இன்னும் மற்ற வரிகள் எல்லாம் லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களுக்கும் விதிக்கப்படுவதால், அவர்கள் இவற்றை யெல்லாம் கடன்காரர்கள் தலையில் சுமத்தி அதிக வட்டியின் மூலம் சரிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இந்த வரிகளை நீக்கி விட்டால், கடன் வாங்கு வோர்களின் தலையில் சுமத்தப்படும் வட்டிச் சுமை குறையும். இந்த வரிவிதிப்பினால் லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் நஷ்டமடையவில்லை என்பதோடு மட்டுமில்லாமல், கடன் வாங்குபவர்கள் அதிக நஷ்டத்தை அடைய நேரிடுகிறது என்பதை மனதில் கொண்டு சட்டத்தை திருத்தி யமைக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிற போதிலும், இந்த மசோத பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பப்படுவதால் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இறுதியாக, இந்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்கின்றேன், ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் அதற்கு பல திருத்தங்கள் தேவைப் படுகின்றன. அவற்றையெல்லாம் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் பரிசீலித்து, இந்த மசோதாவில் புகுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கூறி என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடிக்கின்றேன்.

12-57 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER : As the Bill is going to be referred to a Select Committee, I wish to allot five minutes for each speaker.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not very enthusiastic about this measure because firstly it is negative in its aspect and secondly even in that negative aspect it is very restricted in its application. We have had the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act which fixed the maximum rate of interest chargeable, but it has not improved matters. Obligations due to Government, banks and co-operative societies are excluded from the purview of this Bill. I am saying this not to question the exclusion but to show how the Bill will have very restricted application. In the Agriculturists Relief Act and similar Acts, there was a provision

that the Act would be applicable to liabilities which arose before a particular date. Even after this Act comes into force, nothing prevents a creditor from transferring the sums due to him to the Government or to any other excluded institutions under this Act. If such a transfer takes place, the debtors will be deprived of the benefit of this Act. If at all this exclusion is to be of any value, the Government must fix a date before which the transfer should have taken place. When these institutions become entitled to those obligations as assignees after that date, this Act should not be applied to them.

(Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

1 p.m. The definition of 'money-lender' is very restricted. If it is said that 'money-lender' means a person whose main or subsidiary occupation is the business of advancing and realizing loans, it is understandable. 'Money-lender' excludes 'agriculturist'. The connotation of the word 'agriculturist' is so wide that, I think, every money-lender can call himself to be an agriculturist. The definition does not even say that he should be an agriculturist in this State. Even if his family is an agricultural family, he will be exempt. Therefore I do not know to what class of persons this Bill is intended to be applied when the Government say that agriculturists will not be affected by it. Small tenants or labourers want protection from rich agriculturists. It is a case of the bigger fish devouring the smaller fish. But rich agriculturists are coolly excluded from the purview of this Bill. If the definition stands as it is, it may well be that we do not want this Bill at all.

Again, the Bill has excluded certain professional men. Take for instance doctors and lawyers. They are the biggest parasites on society who mint money for rendering service for even one or two hours. They are the biggest money-lenders. This exemption is unnecessary. By such exemptions, the Government are taking away with one hand what they are giving with the other. If this Bill is to be of any value at all, the definition clause must be so framed as to make the Bill apply universally with very limited exemptions. The present definition of 'agriculturist' should not be there. Can the Hon. Revenue Minister tell me whether he can imagine any person who cannot be an agriculturist under this Bill and cannot claim exemption?

I have confined my remarks to only one or two points. These are very serious matters which require careful consideration by the Select Committee. Because I may not be in the Select Committee. I have taken this opportunity to give out my points.

Sri S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH: Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill in its present form is not welcomed by any section of the House No doubt control of money-lending is justified and absolutely necessary. There seems to be some confusion between pawn-broking and money-lending. As has been enunciated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the trouble is that many pawn-brokers are reluctant to reveal the sources from which property was received

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by them, that the script employed in writing the accounts is not intelligible and that the working of section 51-A of the Madras City Police Act has not been satisfactory. All these apply to pawn-brokers and so they alone have got to be brought within the purview of this Bill. It is not advisable to bring in all kinds of money-lenders. There must be a separate Act to control pawn-brokers and another Act to control money-lending.

This Bill will result in contraction of rural credit. What is the alternative agency that the Government contemplate to provide finance for rural people? As is well known, Government institutions have been able to meet only a small percentage of the credit requirements of the rural people. As such it is better that they expand the scope of their operations as to satisfy a larger percentage of the demand for rural credit.

The provisions of any measure must be fair both to the debtor and the creditor. I do not deny that there are debtors and debtors and creditors and creditors. The powers given to the Inspectors are highly excessive. For the number of returns and statements of accounts that have got to be submitted, I do not think there is an analogy in any other Act on the Statute Book. It is provided that no money-lender shall keep his place of business closed continuously for a period exceeding five days. It amounts to saying that on almost all days, he has got to keep his shop open. Provisions relating to these points and some other provisions require further scrutiny and it is but right that this Bill is proposed to be referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee may take evidence and give an opportunity to all sections of the people to express their opinion on this Bill. The Committee may then scrutinize the Bill in the light of the evidence and public opinion and bring in a fair measure. By this I do not mean to say that no Bill is necessary. I do realise the need for controlling money-lending. But my only anxiety is that the remedy should not be more fatal than the disease. With these words I support the motion.

Sri C. KANDASAMY : உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் இந்த மசோதா லேவாதேவி செய்வதை கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடிய வகையில் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருப்பதை எல்லா பகுதியினரும் ஆதரிப்பார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டிலே இன்றைய தினம் பணம் கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல் இருக்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் மக்களின் வறுமையை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு, இந்த லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் எவ்வளவு கீழ்த்தரமான முறைகளில் இறங்கி ஹிம்சிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் கடன் வாங்குவோர் படாத தொந்திரவுகள் படக்கூடிய வகையில் நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்போது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மசோதாவைக் கண்டு நியாயமான முறையில் தொழில் நடத்தும் லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் ஏன் பயப்படவேண்டும்? கடன் வாங்குவோர் கஷ்டங்களை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு, லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் தொல்லை கொடுப்பதை நிவர்த்திக்கும் அளவில்தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர, நியாயமாக நடக்கும் லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களை இது எப்படி பாதிக்குமென்று என்னால் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசும்போது, இந்த சட்டத்தின் மூலம் விரிவான அதிகாரம் சர்க்காருக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று பேசினார்கள். நியாயமாக 1-07 p.m.

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நடக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் ஏன் அதிகமான அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று பயப்படவேண்டும் ? இந்த மசோதா Select Committee-க்கு வரும் போது அதில் கண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஷரத்துக்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டிய மாறுதல்கள் செய்வது என்பது ஒருபுறம் இருந்தபோதிலும், நியாயமான லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், ஒழுங்கான முறையில் கடன் கொடுத்து நியாய வட்டி வசூலிப்பவர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவைக்கண்டு சிறிதும் பயப்படவேண்டியதில்லை என்பதை மீண்டும் வலியுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் இன்று நடப்பது என்ன? பல இடங்களில் லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் நடக்கக்கூடிய முறை எப்படியிருக்கிறது. சிறிதும் ஈவு இரக்கமின்றி அவர்களிடம் கடன் வாங்க வருவோரின் கஷ்டங்களைப் பயன் படுத்திக் கொண்டு விவசாயிகளோ, தொழிலாளிகளோ அல்லது மத்தியதர மக்களோ அவர்களிடம் வந்து 10, 20 ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய் சிறிது காலம் கடத்தலாம் என்று நினைத்தால் எவ்வளவு கொரேமான முறைகளை கையாண்டு அவர்களை பாடாய் படுத்துகிறார்கள், சுரண்டுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் மறந்து விட முடியாது. என்றாலும் இன்று இருக்கும் படியான சமுதாய அமைப்பில், லேவாதேவித்தொழில் இருக்கத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வருங்காலத்தில் தேசம் அபிவிருத்தியடைந்து, லேவாதேவித்தொழிலை கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு மக்கள் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம் அடைகிற வரையில், இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு சட்டம் மிகவும் அவசியமென்பதை நியாய புத்தி படைத்தவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். இந்த பக்கத்தில் பேசுகிறவர்கள் இதற்கு ஆதரவாக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்க முடியும். லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், கடன் வாங்குவோரிடம் நகை முதலியவற்றை அடகாக வாங்கிக்கொண்டு அதன் பேரில் கொடுக்கும் கடன் தொகையில், வட்டி பணத்தையும் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு, பாக்கி பணத்தை தான் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு கேவலமான முறையில், சத்தியத்திற்கு விரோதமாக அவர்கள் நடப்பதன் காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்படுகிறவர்கள் விடும் கண்ணீரைப் பார்த்தால், இந்த மசோதாவை பெரும்பாலோரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். நான் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன், லேவாதேவிகாரர்கள் ஒரு மகாநாடு நடத்தியதாகவும், அதில் சில எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்கள் கலந்து கொண்டதாகவும், இந்த சட்டம் மிகவும் அநியாயமான சட்டம் என்று தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு, சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்பே ஒரு கிளர்ச்சி தொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதையும் நான் பார்க்கிறேன். இந்த மாதிரியான நடவடிக்கை உண்மையாகவே நியாயமான சட்டம் வருவதைக்கூட நீர் விட்டுக் கரைத்து பிரயோஜனமற்றதாகச்செய்து, சட்டத்தின் நோக்கம் என்னவோ அது ஈடேறாத வகையில் ஒரு சட்டம் செய்ய வழிகோலி விடுமோ என்று அச்சப்படுகிறேன். ஜன நாயக சக்திகள் இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டம் வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, மசோதாவை Select Committee stage-லும் சரி சட்ட சபையில் வருகிறபோதும் சரி, ஒன்று திரண்டு நிச்சயமாக நல்ல முறையில் சட்டம் அமைய ஆதரவு தருவார்கள் என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் நன்மைக்காக சட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் திருத்தவேண்டும் என்ற கிளர்ச்சி எந்த அளவுக்கு பொது மக்களுடைய ஆதரவைக் கொண்டதாக இருக்கும் என்பதைப்பற்றி ஐயப்படுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரியான நாடகங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் பயப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. சட்டத்தின் ஷரத்துகளுக்கு நியாயமான ஆட்க்ஷேபனையிருந்தால், அவற்றை Select Committee stage-ல் பரிசீலித்து திருத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். யாரையும் துன்புறத்தக்கூடிய நோக்கத்தோடு இந்த சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்படவில்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு, சர்க்கார் உறுதியாக நின்று இந்த மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுவதுடன், லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் மக்களின் கஷ்டங்களை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு அவர்களின் கண்களில் மண்ணைச் சாற்றை விடும் போக்குக்கு முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கூறி இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

1-10 p.m. **Sri B. K. NALLASWAMI** : உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து. சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை கொண்டு வரும்போது, சர்க்கார் Pawn-broker-களை மட்டும் அதிகமாக கவனத்தில் கொண்டு மசோதாவை

29th November 1955] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

தயாரித்திருப்பதாக ஊகிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இன்றைக்கு லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களால் ஏற்படும் தொல்லைகளில், கிராம லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களால் ஏற்படும் தொல்லைகள்தான் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. நாம் இந்த சட்ட சபையின் மூலமாக கிராம மக்களின் குறிப்பாக விவசாய மக்களின், கடன் நிவாரணத்திற்காக என்ன சட்டம் செய்தாலும், இந்த கிராம லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், அதை கிராம மக்களுக்கு பயனளிக்காத முறையில் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கடன் கொடுத்துவிட்டு, இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு எழுதி வாங்குவது, சர்வ சாதாரணமாக லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் கையாளக்கூடிய முறையில் ஒன்றாகும். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் $6\frac{1}{4}$ சத விகிதத்திற்குமேல் வட்டி வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று சட்டமிருந்தபோதிலும், இந்த லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், எழுதப் படிக்கத்தெரியாத அந்த விவசாய மக்களிடத்தில், $1\frac{1}{4}$ வட்டி, அதாவது, 15 சத விகித வட்டிக்கு எழுதி வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த சட்டத்தில் அதில் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற வட்டிக்கு அதிகமான ஒரு வட்டி விகிதத்திற்கு லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் கடன் பத்திரம் எழுதி வாங்குவதே குற்றம் என்ற முறையில் ஷரத்துக்களை திருத்தியமைக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமும் முக்கியமானதுமாகும். அதோடுமட்டுமில்லாமல், கடன் கொடுத்த தொகையைப்போல் இரட்டிப்பு தொகைக்கு எழுதி வாங்குவது ஒரு பெரிய கிரிமினல் குற்றம் என்கிற முறையில் இந்த மசோதாவை திருத்தியமைத்தால்தான், குடியானவர்கள், விவசாயி மக்கள் தப்பிப் பிழைக்க முடியுமே தவிர, இப்போது அமைத்திருக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இந்த மசோதா சட்டமாக நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால், அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் அளிக்காது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பராயம். ஸ்டேட் பாங்கிலிருந்து $1\frac{1}{2}$ சத விகித வட்டிக்கு **Scheduled** பாங்குகள் கடன் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இந்த **Scheduled** பாங்குகள் 4 சத விகித வட்டிக்கு லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் 30 சத விகித வட்டி வாங்குவது எங்கள் பக்கத்தில் சர்வ சதாரணமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இந்த முறை ஒழியவேண்டுமென்றால், இந்த அளவுக்குமேல் வட்டி வாங்கக்கூடாது என்ற சட்டம் இருந்தபோதிலும் கூட, அதை நல்ல முறையில் அமுல் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வகையில் விதிகளை திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி அமைத்தால் ஒழிய இந்த வகையில் நாம் செய்யும் எந்த சட்டமும் மக்களுக்கு பிரயோஜன படாமல் செய்துவிடுவார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மசோதாவை பரிபூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I broadly welcome the measure, as undoubtedly what the Bill seeks to do is one of the things that any Welfare State should do. But there are certain aspects on which I should like to make comments, not detailed, because the measure is going before a Select Committee. There is no doubt that measures of this sort which only regulate the existing credit machinery will not be sufficient unless the Government are prepared to venture on the fairly very important task of starting its own agencies for giving credit to the rural population of the country. Any amount of restriction upon the money-lenders and any amount of regulation of other kinds of credit machinery available now may not be of any use unless there is an alternative source of credit for the rural population. That is why along with other Members I should like to emphasize on this occasion that the Government should be having an anxious time finding out how to spare more and more amounts for lending to the people, particularly, the agrarian population. Rural credit must be largely through co-operative channels and if the co-operative movement on the credit side is to be successful, the

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Government must rush to their aid and make available large sums of money. Therefore, I should like to emphasize the need of Government not to rest complacent or content with merely passing a measure of this sort regulating the activities of money-lenders and not shouldering its positive burdens such as making available large sums of credit through co-operative channels to the people of the State.

Then, another aspect which I would like to make mention regarding the scheme of the Act is this. While it is a very laudable object—and I am fully, completely and solidly behind this Bill so far as the object of the Government is concerned—there are certain floodgates of escape for money-lenders from the operation of the Act. One which was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Narayana Kurup relates to the definition of 'money-lender'. The exclusion of agriculturist from the operation of the Bill because agriculturists do not come within the category of persons described or defined as money-lenders would virtually remove the entire money-lending class from the operation of the Act because if a person has some land which he cultivates or if he is at least interested in some land which is cultivated so that he may just have a share, it is easy for him to argue and perhaps even establish that he regularly carries on agriculture. He need not even be actually cultivating; somebody else may be cultivating the land. Absentee possession will be sufficient for him to come with the definition of "agriculturist'. Similarly—of course not because I am a lawyer I point out—why should there be an exclusion regarding professional men like lawyers and doctors? A lawyer true to his professional ethics should not be making money by money-lending. I think it will not be proper or consistent with the code of morals which lawyers are expected to observe if he starts diverting his energies to making money by money-lending. These exclusions rather invite criticisms of the sort the hon. Member Sri Narayana Kurup has indulged in rather than become necessary considering the needs of the situation. Therefore, all classes of persons who are really making profit by money-lending must come within the ambit of this Bill and their activities must be stringently regulated. Then alone the people can get some kind of security and relif from the anti-social tendencies of these interests. I, therefore, would say that the net must be cast very wide in regard to the definition of money-lenders.

Then, I would like to mention a few things about the agency for enforcement—the Police agency for enforcement. We know that restrictions in regard to overloading in buses and various other things under the Motor Vehicles Act have got to be enforced by the Police. But far from enforcement of these regulations in the proper way, they may become sources of income to the lower class of Police officials. Similarly, here the money-lending class certainly will have the wherewithal to grease the palm, if I may use a colloquial phrase, of the Police staff, the lower staff particularly. Therefore, the machinery may not be effective at all in the matter of checking. On the other hand, it may create corruption of a different order. I am rather sceptical about the machinery now created for the enforcement of the Act. Merely declaring

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these offences cognizable offences will not work the trick. We may have to bestow some thought on finding out how, apart from the Police, there can be other constructive machinery to check the offences that money-lenders may be committing.

The next point is about the inadequacy of the scope of the Bill in respect of debts which come within the meaning of the Bill. There are cases in which camouflages, almost all ruses are adopted by money-lenders to evade even the existing provisions restricting credit and also regulating the giving and recovery of loans, etc. Similarly, they may invent new ruses, new devices by which the provisions of the present Bill can be evaded. These are matters which should be investigated. There are many points which strike me—now money-lenders may be able to escape from the provisions of the Bill not merely with reference to the categories of people who become money-lenders but even with reference to the definition of 'loan', etc.

These are matters to be explored fully. The object behind the Bill will receive the commendation of the entire House. But 1–20 p.m.
then, it has to be carried out in a thorough-going manner and in a whole-hearted manner for which full study of the various provisions of the Bill will have to be made and the loop-holes will have to be sealed. Then, I am sure the people of the State will be grateful to the Government.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI : கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் இந்த சபையில் இதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று விரும்பக் கூடியவர்கள்கூட இதை துணிச்சலாக எதிர்க்கவில்லை. அப்படி எதிர்க்கவும் துணிச்சல் கிடையாது. இதை மறைமுகமாக அவர்கள் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். இதில் இரண்டு விஷயங்களை ஒன்றாகச் சேர்க்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக இன்றைக்கு பலர் பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கக்கூடிய தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு தனியான மசோதா வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதைத் தவிர அடகு சாமான்கள் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு அதன் மூலம் பணம் கொடுத்து தொழில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலில் அநேகம் தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அவர்கள் திருட்டுச் சொத்துக்களை பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கி வியாபாரம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கு போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அவைகளை எல்லாம் சட்டத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து புகுத்த வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அதற்கு என்று தனியாக சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் போதும் என்று சொல்லி விஷயத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் குளறுபடி செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி இல்லாமல் அந்த மசோதா வேண்டுமா அல்லது வேண்டாமா என்று சொல்லாமல் இரண்டாங் கெட்ட முறையில் அவர்கள் எதிர்த்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை எதிர்க்கும் மனோபாவத்தில் இதை அவர்கள் எதிர்க்கவில்லை. ஆனால் அவர்கள் எதிர்ப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் இதில் என்ன வித்யாசம் இருக்கிறது என்றுதான் தெரியவில்லை.

இப்பொழுது இரண்டு விதங்களில் பணம் கொடுத்து தொழில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அடமானம் இல்லாமல் பணம் கொடுத்து தொழில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அடமானம் வாங்கி அதன் பேரில் பணம் கொடுத்து தொழில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அப்படி அடமானம் வாங்குவது எதற்கென்றால் தாங்கள் கொடுத்த பணத்திற்கு உத்தரவாதம் வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும், தங்களுடைய பணம் போனாலும் பொருள் இருக்கிறது அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஈடு செய்து கொள்ளலாம் என்பதற்காகவும் அவர்கள்

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [29th November 1955

அடமானம் வாங்குகிருர்கள். தாங்கள் கொடுத்த பணத்திற்கு அதிகமான மதிப்புள்ள பொருள்களை அவர்கள் அடமானமாக வாங்குகிருர்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி இருக்கிறது. அடமானத்தின்பேரில் பணம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஆகவே அடமானம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது தொழில் நடத்திவருகிருர்கள்.

இன்றைக்கு வட்டி வியாபாரம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் கிராமங்களில் அநேக வட்டி வியாபாரம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படி வட்டி வியாபாரம் நடக்கும்போது அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய ஜனங்களை அதிக வட்டி வாங்குவதன் மூலம் மிகவும் சுரண்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள். அதை ஒழித்துக்கட்ட வேண்டும். அதற்கு இன்றைக்கு ஒரு வரம்பு கட்டியாக வேண்டும். சமுதாய அமைப்பின் மூலம் இதை நிச்சயமாக ஒழித்துக்கட்ட வேண்டும். பணம் அதனுடைய தன்மை என்ன என்பதைப்பற்றி பேசிக் கொண்டிருப்பதில் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. பணத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்வது என்பது கிடையாது. பொருள்களைத்தான் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம். பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்து அவைகளை விற்கலாம். இயற்கையில் உற்பத்தியாகும் பொருள்களை விற்பதனுல் பணம் கிடைக்கிறது. பணம் நியாயமாக உற்பத்தியாவது இல்லை. ஆனுல் அப்படி பொருள்களை வியாபாரம் செய்யும்போது பணம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வட்டி வாங்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த வட்டி தான் பணத்தின் உற்பத்தி. அப்பொழுது பணம் குட்டி போடுகிறது. ஆனுல் பணம் உற்பத்தியாவது இல்லை. அப்படி வட்டி வாங்கும்போது ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து அதிகப்படியான வட்டி வாங்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தப் பிரச்னையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த நோக்கத்துடன்தான் சர்க்கார் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிருர்கள். இதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டியதுதான்.

அதே சமயத்தில் இந்த மசோதாவில் சில ஓட்டைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதுவும் ரொம்பவும் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கின்றன. அதை கனம் வி. ஆர். கிருஷ்ண அய்யர் அவர்களும் ரொம்பவும் விரிவாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னுர். அதையே நானும் திருப்பிச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படவில்லை. அதை மீண்டும் எடுத்து விளக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. குறிப்பாக விளக்கம் கூறுகையில் சில ஓட்டைகள் இருக்கின்றன. விளக்கம் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய ஷரத்துக்களை அப்படியே நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டால் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்ததன் நோக்கம் இல்லாமலேயே போய் விடும். அதிலுள்ள ஓட்டைகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டு லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டம் இல்லாதது போலவே தங்களுடைய வேலைகளை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருவார்கள். அதனுல் இதிலுள்ள ஓட்டைகளை அடைக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக ஆகிறது. இப்பொழுது விவசாயி என்பதற்கு விளக்கம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தாமல் இருக்கும்படியாக செய்துவிடுவார்கள். நிலம் இல்லை என்று இல்லாமல் ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை வாங்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு தானும் விவசாயி என்றும் தானும் சாகுபடி செய்கிறவன் என்றும் சொல்லிக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொள்வான். அதற்கு நாம் இடம் கொடுக்காமல் சட்டத்தை திருத்தி அமைக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலையிலேயே சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டால் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்ததன் பிரயோசனம் இல்லாமலேயே போய்விடும். ஆகவே இதைக் கொஞ்சம் யோசித்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதை செலெக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பும்போது இதையெல்லாம் யோசித்து செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே இதையெல்லாம் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் ஆலோசனை செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

கடைசியாக ஒரு விஷயத்தை மட்டில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சில லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் இந்த மசோதா வரப்போகிறது என்று இதை பிரசுரித்தவுடனேயே பல மகாநாடுகள் கூட்டி நடத்தியிருக்கிருர்கள். அப்படி மகாநாடுகள் நடத்தி இந்த மசோதா வரக் கூடாது என்று தீர்மானங்கள் நிறைவேற்றி மகஜர்களும் அனுப்பியிருக்கிருர்கள். அத்துடன் தந்திகூட கொடுத்திருப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது. அவர்கள் இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிகமாக களேபரம் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிருர்கள். அதனுல் நான் ஒரே ஒரு வேண்டுகோள் விடுகிறேன்,

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லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் நிர்ப்பந்தம் செய்தால் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது. அவர்களுடைய கூக்குரல்களைக் கேட்கக்கூடாது. அவர்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை கை விட்டு விடக் கூடாது. மற்றும் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு தள்ளி வைக்கவும் கூடாது. இதில் ஓட்டைகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஓட்டைகளை அடைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் செலெக்ட் கமிட்டி செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். இதை எதிர்ப்பவர்களும் இதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை செலெக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடும்படியான யோசனையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, from the speeches made, it is clear that this Bill is generally welcomed and that a certain amount of control and regulation of money lending should be made. In doing that, we must so adjust that this Bill will not prejudicially affect the credit facilities. The balancing should be so well made that it will afford good and easy facilities for credit and also at the same time control any malpractices in this matter. That is why, Sir, this Bill is being referred to a Committee of both the Houses so that we can have the experience and views of the other House also.

Various points were raised, Sir, but I need not propose to reply to them all, as all these would be considered at the Select Committee stage and proper safeguards will be made. As regards the objection that the definition of the words 'agriculturists' or 'money lender' will be abused, I wish to state here that the term 'money lender' has been defined as one who mainly carries on that business or as a subsidiary business. Therefore, any man who now and then lends money will not come under that definition. If we have still got any doubt about that, that could be suitably amended or adjustments made.

The hon. Member from Tellicherry said that any amount of control of this money-lending business will not actually help the borrowers because the scope for borrowing is very great and the Government agencies must come forward to provide more facilities. I admit, Sir, that a very small percentage of the money requirement is met by the Government and other co-operative societies and a very large percentage is met only by private agencies. Therefore, Government are aware that they should also take steps independent of this Bill to provide more facilities and Government are really taking steps to provide more rural credit with greater facility.

Then, Sir, as regards the feared oppression by the Police Officers, I submit that the Police always comes in for a lot of criticism and condemnation. Good and honest acts they do never come in for applause. Only the bad side of it is publicised. In certain cases they may not have acted in the proper manner. But, I wish to assure the House, Sir, that steps will be taken to see that the Police do not misuse the powers given under the Bill.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : On a point of order, Sir. Is chewing inside the House in order? (Laughter.) 1-30 p.m.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : An hon. Member should not chew when he speaks.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Sir, even if chewing is not in order, whether chewing the cud in the House is in order?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I do not know why hon. Members should reduce themselves to the status of a cow or a bull by referring to the chewing of the cud.

Sir, certain hon. Members have got the fear that the Inspecting Officers will abuse their powers. But I state that as far as possible we shall try how far we can curb or control their powers so that they cannot misuse them. But in spite of all the best drafting of the Bill, still there will be some room left for contravention. We can only draft it as far as we can possibly do but if in spite of that, there are some difficulties we cannot help it. With these words, I commend this Motion to the acceptance of the House.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is—

'That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of the Council) to consider the Madras Money-lenders Bill, 1955, and that the following Members of the Legislative Assembly be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Commitee :—

1. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu.
2. ,, C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad.
5. Sri P. M. Munuswami Gounder.
6. ,, N. Mounaguruswami Naidu.
7. ,, AR. A. RM. Chockalingam Chettiar.
8. ,, K. R. Viswanathan.
9. ,, T. K. Rama.
10. ,, T. V. Sannasi.
11. ,, M. R. Ramachandran.
12. ,, C. H. Kanaran.
13. ,, C. Kandasamy.
14. ,, P. Chockalingam.
15. ,, S. S. Kolkebail.
16. ,, P. Rangaswami Reddiar.
17. ,, M. P. Subramanyam.
18. ,, A. Ratnam.
19. ,, S. T. Adityan.
20. ,, V. Balakrishnan.

The motion was put and carried.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-35 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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(After lunch—2-35 p.m.)

(2) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES-TAX (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill [a], 1955 and move—

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

I shall be submitting the names later.

I would like to point out that experience of the working of the Madras General Sales-tax Act, 1939, has shown that there are a number of defects which have to be rectified. It is also considered desirable to adopt some of the amendments made to the Sales Tax Acts in the other States. The question of amending the Madras General Tax Act for the above purposes and to remove certain difficulties caused by judicial pronouncements has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past. Some of the amendments which were urgent were given effect to in separate Bills then and there; the remaining amendments which were held over have been incorporated in the present Bill.

I shall explain some of the salient features of this Bill.

At present articles of food and drink sold in a hotel, boarding house or restaurant are liable to enhanced tax at $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies for every rupee if the turnover relating to those articles is not less than Rs. 25,000 per annum. Under the amendment proposed the enhanced tax of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies will apply to articles of food or food and drink sold in a hotel, boarding house, restaurant, stall or any other place if the turnover relating to those articles is not less than Rs. 20,000 per annum. The Government of India have agreed to this proposal. It is proposed to give retrospective effect to it from 1st April 1955.

The Bill seeks to enhance the single point tax on bullion and specie from one-fourth of one per cent of the turnover to one-half of one per cent.

It is also proposed to tighten up the provisions of section 8 of the main Act in order to prevent an agent from passing off his own transactions as agency transactions.

With a view to facilitate easy collection of arrears, a provision has been made in the Bill to realise the arrears of sales-tax from any person from whom money is due or may become due to the dealer.

It is also proposed to provide that the tax which is not paid shall be a first charge on the property of the person or persons liable to pay it. With a view to check evasion of sales-tax revenue it is proposed to empower the Commercial Tax Officers to seize the accounts registers or documents of the dealers and to stop goods vehicles for examining their contents, etc.

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th August 1955.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [29th November 1955

Some of the amendments proposed in the Bill are consequent to the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution and the remaining amendments are simple ones. As the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee I need not go into the details further. Any suggestion made by the hon. Members will no doubt be considered by the Select Committee. I, therefore, request the House to accept the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, I rise to a point of order. I would like to point out that the Bill as it is framed at present is ultra vires of the Constitution. It is not within the powers given to the State under the Constitution to make some of the provisions included in the Bill.

List II of Seventh Schedule in the Constitution gives the subjects on which the States are empowered to enact. Item 54 relates to taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers.

Here, in this Bill, 'dealer' has been defined as follows—

"Dealer means any person who carries on the business of buying, selling, supplying or distributing goods, directly or otherwise, whether for cash or for deferred payment or for other valuable consideration, and includes a Hindu Joint Family which carries on such business."

The Explanation (1) to this clause says : "A co-operative society, a club, a firm or any association which buys goods from, or sells, supplies or distributes goods to its members, whether for cash or for deferred payment or for other valuable consideration, is a dealer within the meaning of this clause."

Let us take for example a group of persons jointly decide to purchase a particular commodity from a particular shop instead of each individual in the group going to the shop and purchasing the commodity and agree to divide the commodity among themselves. Suppose they join together like that not only in respect of one commodity but in respect of several other commodities also and agree to distribute them among themselves—of course not with any profit motive or any other motive—and thus they carry on this type of transactions. They may also form themselves into a co-operative society for the purpose of distributing the goods required for their use among themselves. As per the provisions of this Bill, such a distribution of goods is also regarded as a sale which is certainly not so. To regard distribution as a distinct transaction amounting to sale is wrong and it is certainly not within the powers of the State to levy a tax on that, because item 54 in the State List of the Schedule relates only to sale or purchase of goods and not 'distribution of goods'. You cannot
2-50 p. m. call the act of distribution a sale and say that sales tax must be

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paid on it. So far as co-operative societies and clubs are concerned where many people may join and purchase certain articles without any profit motive, it is only a method of transaction which facilitates their normal life. The present Bill seeks to make every one of these transactions a sale and it also seeks to impose a tax on it. Therefore, my contention is that the present Bill, which seeks to make even the act of distribution taxable, is certainly *ultra vires* of the Constitution and that is why I say that this Bill should not be allowed to be passed.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I do not understand how a point of order arises. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition began by saying that newspapers and other articles have been exempted. Then he began to read the definition of the word "dealer". I do not understand what connection that has with this. Now he is referring to the act of distribution. The word 'sale' has been defined and even in a society or a club an article is sold by one person to another. So it comes under the definition of 'sale' and will be treated as sale Therefore, I do not see any point of order.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : I am very sorry if I had not made myself understood by the Hon. Minister. He talks of a sale being effected by one to the other even in a society or club. He forgets that a member of the society is a part of the society. Therefore, there is no question of a sale from a society to another part of the same organization. A sale always means a sale between one person and another person. In the case of a society, a number of persons have joined together and it is a collective organisation. There is no question of a sale from a member of the collective to the collective itself. The act of distribution cannot come within the meaning of sale and no tax can be imposed on it.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Sir, I would like to put forth one point. Suppose a cartman from a village comes to a town, buys some goods on behalf of certain villagers, takes them in his cart and distributes them among the villagers. The only portion of his activity in relation to the goods will be delivering the goods at the various doors and nothing more than that. Even a cartman or a lorry-owner who simply distributes the goods for consideration, the consideration being not the value of the goods but the charges for transport or distribution, comes within the meaning of 'dealer'. This is rather ambiguous. A tax is now sought to be imposed not only on the goods which are for sale but on the service of distribution of the goods. Therefore, calling the act of distribution a sale and then imposing a tax on it is just like giving a dog a bad name and then hanging it.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I submit that in such cases referred to by the hon. Member Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar, though the persons may pay something, that will not be the price of the article sold. That may be a return for services rendered. In such cases, if a person collects the money value of

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goods from certain persons, then the price of the commodity is paid at that point and not when he distributes it. Therefore, in a case where a man collects the amount and does only the act of distribution, what he receives is remuneration for services rendered and it will not be the price of the goods. Therefore, that case will not come under ' sale '. Of course, there are very few societies of the type envisaged by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. If collectively, without ear-marking, a society purchases goods and distributes them as and when each particular individual wants it, then clearly it is a sale. But if at a certain point all of them agree to purchase definite quantities and they pay to the institution which only distributes the quantity required by its members, then it will not also come under ' sale ', because there the price is not paid at that point.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I am afraid the hon. Member from Ottapalam has stolen a march over the hon. Member from Tellicherry in the matter of the correct interpretation of the word ' sale '. Suppose a person buys an article from Spencer & Co. and goes home. After that the article is delivered in his house and he pays four annas or two annas to the man who delivers it. Does it mean that it is a sale? No. The sale has taken place already. As regards the point raised by the hon. the Lader of the Opposition, even if there is any difficulty of that nature, the Bill is going before the Select Committee and everything will be looked into. Now his objection, which is in the nature of blocking the very passage of the Bill, is not called for.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, may I know the ruling of the Chair on this point?

MR. SPEAKER : On a point whether a proposed piece of legislation is *ultra vires*, it is not for the Speaker of the Assembly to say whether it is in order or not. It is a matter entirely for the Courts to decide especially intricate questions relating to the Constitution and the definition of words. The Select Committee will go into the matter and the discussion that has taken place in this House will be before them. Even after that if there is any doubt, there are the Courts to decide. I do not think I should take upon myself the onerous responsibility of saying that a proposed legislation, which the Government are bringing after elaborate consideration, is *ultra vires* of the powers of this House.

I now call upon the hon. Member Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni to move the amendment which he has given notice of.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Sir, I move—

" That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be taken up after one year."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : Sir, I second it.

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MR. SPEAKER :—I want to tell the hon. Member that I consider this amendment out of order because under rule 75 (2) of the Assembly Rules, an amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote. This amendment says in effect that the Bill shall not be taken up now and I feel that it is clearly out of order. Of course, if the hon. Member says that it may be taken up at the end of a session or at some nearer date, there may be some meaning in it. But to say that it should be taken up after a year is to say that it should not be taken at all now. If the hon. Member has got anything to say in the matter, I shall be glad to hear.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Sir, the Government are postponing many of the important legislations till the partition of the State which is on the anvil. I thought that this being a very comprehensive measure, the future States of Kerala and Karnataka should not be burdened with such a serious legislative measure. That is why I thought that this may be taken up after the separation of the States.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : With due respect to the Chair, I submit that the rule quoted does not apply here. The effect of a negative vote is used in the sense of a total rejection of the Bill, but in this case it is not so. Here it may be that the principle underlying the measure may be acceptable, but for passing or implementing it, the time may not be opportune. It is in such cases that amendments of this type are tabled. The 3 p.m. Speaker himself said that the amendment might probably be in order if it said that the Bill be taken up at the end of this session or at some nearer date. Therefore the question is whether we can have any hard and fast rule to say that an amendment will be in order if it said that the Bill be taken up, say for instance, six months hence and it will be out of order if it said that the Bill be taken up six months and one day hence. To decide the exact period to make the amendment in order is difficult. Therefore I feel that the safe procedure will be to apply that rule to cases of total rejection, though indirectly this amendment has the effect of a negative vote as was suggested by the Hon. Speaker. Because of the difficulty involved in fixing the period of time, I feel that it is quite in order to table such an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Suppose the amendment says that the consideration of the Bill be postponed *sine die*. Would you still think that that is in order?

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : That is exactly my difficulty. Which is the reasonable period of time which we can fix?

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : The rule framed by the Assembly that an amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote has got a specific meaning behind it. But this amendment is in the nature of a dilatory motion and does not have a negative effect. If the House has expressed an opinion on the principle of the Bill, and an amendment is moved

against that principle, then the amendment can be said to have the effect of a negative vote. But here the House does not express any opinion on the merits of the Bill as such. The amendment simply says that this is not the opportune time for considering the Bill. The Mover has given the reason why he thinks it inexpedient to take up the Bill now.

Recently the Bombay Legislative Assembly discussed the motion that the report of the States Reorganisation Commission be taken into consideration. At the end of three days' discussion, an amendment was moved that the consideration of that motion be adjourned *sine die*. The amendment was admitted, discussed and carried because it was in order. Considering the then prevailing circumstances, it was thought inexpedient to continue the discussion on the Report. By accepting the amendment, the Assembly did not express any opinion on the Report as such. I do not know whether the rules of the Bombay Assembly are the same as those of the Madras Assembly. Any way, that amendment was admitted and allowed to be moved because it was perfectly in order.

Coming to the present amendment, it simply says that it is not expedient to consider this Bill for one year. It is not necessary to go into the arguments either for or against the Bill. Therefore I do not think this is an amendment which has the effect of a negative vote.

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: I also suppose that that particular rule applies only where the effect is solely and wholly negative and not negative by implication. The amendment in question simply says: 'Please consider the Bill. But then, not now but one year hence'. It does not say that the Bill be rejected or dropped. A Member cannot do deviously what he cannot do directly. This amendment has a positive aspect namely the opportune time for considering the Bill—whether the Bill should be taken up now or should it be put off. On that positive aspect, the Assembly has got to record its opinion. It has got to say we agree that the Bill may be put off or we do not agree. If there is an amendment to a clause, it may be argued that negatively it means that the original clause be dropped. Thus in every amendment, a negative aspect is implied. Here the House has got something positive to vote upon. Therefore I think the rule that was quoted does not apply to the circumstances of the present case.

Sri S. PANCHAKSHARAM: Sir, the rule under which the Hon. Minister has moved the motion provides for one of the three following motions:—

(i) that the Bill be taken into consideration.

(ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House

or

(iii) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

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All amendments which do not relate to any of these three motions are tantamount to amendments having the effect of a negative vote.

Sri S. RAMALINGAM: Similar amendments have been moved previously and the House has rejected them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Rulings by the Speaker need not necessarily constitute precedents.

The motion moved by the Minister is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The object of the amendment as explained by the Mover himself is that the Bill need not at all be considered now in view of the proposed changes and that it need not go before a Select Committee. After listening to the hon. Member, I am fortified in my view that the amendment definitely comes under rule 75 (2) and that it has the effect of a negative vote. I therefore rule it out of order.

The next amendment of Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni reads as follows:—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be circulated to elicit the opinion of the Merchants Associations of the State."

Under Rule 94 (1) (*c*), a Member can only move that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. It is not open to him to suggest the associations or groups of individuals whose opinion alone should be ascertained. Unless the Member amends the amendment so as to conform to the rule, I must rule it out of order.

Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Sir, I accept your suggestion. I move—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon."

Sri S. RAMALINGAM: I second the amendment.

Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Sir, I move—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee with powers to suggest amendments to the parent Act." 3–10 p.m.

Sri S. RAMALINGAM: I second the amendment, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: This amendment also, I think, is not in order because it says that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with powers to suggest amendments to the parent Act. In considering the Bill that is now before the House, this House itself cannot make any amendments to the parent Act (not covered by this Bill) because that is not before the House. What this House is now doing is to delegate its power to a smaller body, namely, the Select Committee which cannot have larger powers

than this House itself has. Therefore, I think that we cannot have an amendment which may give a larger power to a delegated body than what the parent body, namely, this House itself would have. I would like to know what the hon. Member Sri Gopalan Unni has got to say in view of this.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, there have been precedents not only in this House but also in the Parliament where consideration has been given not only to the particular Amending Bill before the House but also to the parent Act. For example, in 1952 there was the Press (Amendment) Bill before the Union Parliament. The question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee came up. Some of the Members of the Opposition made it clear that they would not serve on the Committee unless the Select Committee was allowed to consider not only the Amending Bill but also amendments to the parent Act not covered by the particular Amending Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make the position clear. I do understand that when matters are referred to a Select Committee, the members thereof go very much outside the scope of the reference. I know of such an instance with reference to the Malabar Tenancy Act. The Members of the Select Committee go outside the scope of the Bill and indicate their own viewpoints. It may be right or wrong. But can this House by a resolution empower a Select Committee to go outside the scope of the Bill that is before the House? The hon. Member may confine his remarks to the point whether a body like this House can delegate its functions to a smaller body giving it larger powers than what that body itself has. It may, of course, be open to the hon. Members to submit their views or write anything in the Report.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : It is not only a question of Members going out of their way in enlarging the scope of the discussion inside the Select Committee. As a matter of fact, inside the Select Committee the Members did not do it unless and until they had the prior approval of the House itself that the House had no objection to it and that, in fact, it would welcome it. As a matter of fact, in the instance I was citing the Prime Minister of India came and gave an open assurance on the floor of the Parliament that he had no objection to the Members discussing amendments to the parent Act not covered by the particular Amending Bill. That assurance was accepted and on that basis, Members served on the Select Committee. Here also, it is not a question whether this House can give larger powers than what it itself possesses. After all, this House is a sovereign body. It has got powers to amend any Act at any time. Therefore, as far as powers are concerned, it has got supreme powers. All that we say is that when we are undertaking amendments to a particular Act, we may utilize that opportunity not only to go into the particular amendments but also into the wording of the parent Act itself and see whether these amendments alone will serve the purpose or whether some other amendments are necessary for the public

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good. Therefore, this House is entitled to give this specific direction. It is not going beyond its powers in doing that. It has got such powers and it can exercise those powers at any time for the public good. If the Government accept that position, it will be very good. It is open to the Government to accept, 'Yes, we shall examine the whole thing. Let us examine not only these amendments but also the entire Sales Tax Act itself. In the light of the discussion in the Select Committee if any more amendments to the parent Act are found necessary, we shall bring in another Bill'. Therefore, I submit that this is not a question of delegation of powers which do not properly and normally belong to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the hon. Leader of the Opposition to clarify this point. If, as a matter of fact, the Select Committee has got powers, then the words 'with powers to suggest amendments to the parent Act' would be redundant.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: I was not saying that the Select Committee had already got that power. I was saying that the House had got that power because the House was a sovereign body. It can at any time suggest to a Committee, a creation of itself, to do certain things, for example, to go into the entire parent Act while discussing the particular Amending Bill. Certainly, it is not open to the Select Committee, on its own motion, to go into the entire parent Act. If it does that, the House may accept or reject its recommendations. But as far as this House is concerned, it has got the power to give a specific directive to a body created by itself to do certain things.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, rule 104 of the Assembly Rules provides—

"It shall be an instruction to every Select Committee on a Bill that it has power to make such amendments as it may think fit provided that such amendments are relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill but that if any such amendments shall not be within the title of the Bill, they do amend the title accordingly and do report the same specially to this House."

Of course, this, to an extent, confirms the opinion already expressed by the Hon. Speaker that the Select Committee may make change and if they do not come within the title, it may amend it. But we all know that though the Select Committee may make such a change, the House can object that the Select Committee in doing so went beyond its powers and that it is not acceptable to the House. If after the Select Committee, having taken the labours to examine the Bill, comes before the House with some amendments, the House objects to them, then its whole labour is wasted. It is only to avoid such a contingency that such an amendment is moved. This amendment only informs the Select Committee that this House will not have any legal objection if the Committee makes such changes. Therefore, there is no inconsistency if a legislation is quite within the competence of this House is concerned, it has got the power to give a specific

should be brought before this House in the form of a separate Bill or in the form of amendments to the already existing Bill. We know that the Government or the Mover of any Bill is not bound to take up for consideration the Report of the Select Committee. If on making such changes it is found expedient by the Government to bring in a fresh Bill, they may drop the Report and bring in a fresh legislation on the lines suggested. Therefore, there is nothing inconsistent or incongruous or beyond the powers of this House to accept such an amendment as is proposed.

* SRI K. PARTHASARATHY : Without discussing whether such an amendment is necessary or not, I wish to point out that the amendment will be in order. In some cases it is desirable that the Select Committee should be authorized to consider whether the parent Act needs a thorough overhaul. Rule 104 may not provide for such a contingency. But in cases where it is necessary, there should be provision for the Select Committee to go into the question of revising the entire Act. Therefore, my submission is that the proposed amendment will be in order.

3-20 p.m. MR. SPEAKER : In view of the fact that Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni's amendment only speaks of referring the Bill to a Select Committee with powers to suggest amendments to the parent Act, I shall hold it in order.

The next amendment is that of the hon. Member Sri A. Veloo which reads as follows :—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to take evidence from merchant communities."

The Hon. Minister has moved the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. So, the amendment of Sri A. Veloo cannot be moved.

SRI A. VELOO : I am not moving the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : The main motion and the amendments are now before the House for discussion.

* **SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :** മിസ്റ്റർ സ്പീക്കർ, സർ, സ്വതവേ കുരങ്ങൻ, പിന്നെ കുറച്ച് കള്ളും കുടിച്ച് വാലിൽ ഒരു തേളുംകൂടെ കടിച്ചാലത്തെ കഥയെന്തായിരിക്കും എന്ന് പണ്ടാരോ പറഞ്ഞപോലെയാണ് ഈ വില്പനനികുതി നിയമത്തിന്റെ പോക്ക്. ഏകമുഖ വില്പനനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട് നാട്ടിൽ ഇന്നു ശക്തിയായ പ്രക്ഷോഭണം ഉയർന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിതന്നെ പല വാഗ്ദാനങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അടുത്ത നിയമസഭയിൽ ഏകമുഖ വില്പനനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ നിയമം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നുമെന്നും അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുമെന്നുമെല്ലാം അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകമുഖ വില്പനനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാനല്ല, നിലവിലുള്ള ബഹുമുഖ നികുതിയെത്തന്നെ കൂടുതൽ കർശനമാക്കുവാനാണു" ഈ ബില്ലു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ ബില്ലുംകൂടി പാസ്സാക്കിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ എത്ര ചെറിയ കച്ചവടക്കാരേയും വില്പനനികുതി ബാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജന്റന്മാർ പോലും ഈ നിയമംമൂലം നികുതികൊടുക്കാൻ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥരായിത്തീരും.

29th November 1955] [Sri K. Madhavan Nambiar]

ഒരു കച്ചവടക്കാരന് എത്രതന്നെ കടമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും നികുതിബാദ്ധ്യതയ്ക്കായി അയാളുടെ സ്വത്തുക്കൾ പിടിച്ചെടുക്കാമെന്നും, കടത്തെ കണക്കിലെടുക്കാതെ റവന്യൂ റിക്കവറി നിയമമുപയോഗിച്ച് നികുതിയീടാക്കാമെന്നുമുള്ള ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥകൂടി ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. കച്ചവടക്കാരനു ഏതെങ്കിലും മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പണം വരാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുംകൂടെ കണ്ടുകെട്ടാമെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു വളരെ ആപത്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ്.

സർ, കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു മാത്രമല്ല, നാട്ടുകാർക്കെല്ലാം അങ്ങേഅററത്തെ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു നിയമമാണിതു്. ഈ നിയമംമൂലം വിൽപ്പനനികുതി ഒന്നുകൂടെ കർശനമാകാൻ പോവുകയാണ്. എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ വിൽപ്പനനികുതി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നടപടി ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ കർക്കശവും നിഷ്ഠൂരവും ദുസ്സഹവുമാകാൻ പോവുകയാണെന്നർത്ഥം. അതിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളാണ് ഈ നിയമംമൂലം വിൽപ്പനനികുതി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് നല്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതവസരത്തിലും എവിടെയും കേറി പരിശോധിക്കാനും കേസ്സ് ചാർജ്ജ് ചെയ്യാനുമുള്ള അധികാരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ഇതുമൂലം ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതു നടപ്പിൽ വന്നാൽ കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കും നാട്ടുകാർക്കും ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്ന വൈഷമ്യങ്ങൾ ചില്ലറയൊന്നുമല്ല. നാട്ടനീളെ ഏകമുഖ വിൽപ്പനനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് പ്രക്ഷോഭണം കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെയൊരു നിയമം ഗവൺമെണ്ട് കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. മലബാറിലെങ്ങുമുള്ള കച്ചവടക്കാർ യോഗം ചേർന്ന് ഏകമുഖ വിൽപ്പനനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഈ നികുതിയെ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ കർശനമാക്കാൻവേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻെറ സംരംഭത്തെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ നിയമത്തോടു നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് ശക്തിയായ എതിർപ്പാണുള്ളതു്. ആ എതിർപ്പ് ഒന്നിനൊന്ന് ശക്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയുമാണ്. ഈ എതിർപ്പിനെ വകവയ്ക്കാതെ ഈ നികുതി അവരുടെ തലയ്ക്കുവച്ചുകെട്ടണമെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻെറ നിർബ്ബന്ധമെങ്കിൽ ആ നിർബ്ബന്ധത്തിനു് കീഴ്‌വഴങ്ങാൻ ഇന്നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ സന്നദ്ധരാവുകയില്ലെന്ന് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பில்லைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு முன்னால் ஜூலை மாதம் ஆறாந்தேதி அன்று ஹைக்கோர்ட்டானது ஒரு ஸ்டேட்டுக்கும், இன்னொரு ஸ்டேட்டுக்கும் விற்பனை வரி விதிப்பதானது சட்ட விரோதமாகும் என்று தீர்ப்புக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தீர்ப்பு வெளிவந்தவுடனேயே அம்மாதிரி விற்பனை வரி வசூலிக்க வேண்டாமென்று சர்க்கார் நோட்டீஸ் பிறப்பிக்காது போன வாரத்திலே அந்த நோட்டீஸை பிறப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவுகால தாமதம் செய்யக் காரணம் என்ன என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் விளக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். 3-25 p.m.

அடுத்தாற்போல இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அத்தனை வியாபாரிகளும் ஒரு முனை விற்பனை வரி அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்பட வேண்டுமென்று பல மகாநாடுகள் கூட்டி தீர்மானங்கள் நிறைவேற்றியும் வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் ஏதோ மகாநாடுகள் கூட்டுகின்ற மாதிரி கூட்டி ஜில்லாவாரியாக கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் என்ன வேலை செய்திருக்கின்றன என்பதே தெரியவில்லை. இப்படி வியாபாரிகள் ஒரு முனை விற்பனை வரி வேண்டுமென்று கூக்குரலிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது இன்றைக்கு சர்க்கார் பல முனை விற்பனை வரியையே ஆதரிப்பது போன்ற முறையில் இதுவரையில் இருந்தது போல் அல்லாமல் இனிமேல் வினியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் விற்பனை வரி போட சட்டம் கொண்டு வருகிறது. முன்பு காஸ்மோபாலிட்டன் கிளப்பும், வேறு சில கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களும் தங்கள் ஸ்தாபனத்தின் மூலம் தங்கள் ஸ்தாபன அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கே கொடுக்கும் பொருள்களை விற்பனையாகக் கருதி விற்பனை வரி கொடுக்க முடியாது என்றுவிட்டால் அவர்களிடமிருந்தும் வரி வாங்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு இந்தமாதிரியாக மசோதா கொண்டு வருவது இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள பெரும்பாலானவர்களைப் பாதிக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முன்பு 2,500

ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் விற்பனை ஆகிய காபி கிளப்புகளுக்கு மட்டும் தான் விற்பனை வரி உண்டு என்று இருந்தது. இன்றைக்கு 2,000 ரூபாய் வியாபாரம் ஆனாலே போதும், அவர்கள் விற்பனை வரி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதனால் சிறு சிறு டீக் கடைக்காரர்கள் கூட பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பதையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். எப்படியோ சர்க்காரின் வருமானத்தை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்காக இம்மாதிரியாக வரி விதிக்க உத்தேசிப்பது சரியல்ல. அதோடு முன்பு தவறாக மிக அதிகப்படி வரி விதித்துவிட்டால் அந்த வரியை செலுத்தும்படி தான் நிர்பந்திக்கப்படாது. மறுபடியும் கணக்குகள் பரிசோதிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று வழக்காட வியாபாரிகளுக்கு சலுகை உண்டு. பணம் வசூலிக்காமல் இருக்க ஸ்டே ஆர்டரும் வாங்கலாம். ஆனால் தற்போது அந்த விதி எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இது எல்லாம் சரியானது அல்ல. இம்மாதிரி பல மசோதாக்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதைவிட ஒரு முனை விற்பனை வரி கொண்டு வரப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

3-30 p.m. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முக்கியக்காரணம் என்ன ? பணம் பணம், வரி வரி, என்ற தீராப் பசி. அடங்காத பசி. எந்த வகையிலேயும் மக்களிடமிருந்து வரியாகப் பணம் வசூலித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற, தங்கள் பசியைத் தணித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதினாலேயே தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்படுகிறது.

ஏன் நான் அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன் ? இந்த மசோதாவை ஒட்டி மொத்தமாக பார்த்தால் இந்த மசோதாவின் நோக்கம் ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடியோ, அல்லது ஒரு கிளப்போ தங்கள் ஸ்தாபனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த உறுப்பினர்களுக்கே ஏதாவது பொருளை வினியோகித்தால் அதனையும் வியாபாரம் செய்தது போலவே கணக்கிட்டு வரி விதிக்கப்படும் என்றால் இது எவ்வகையில் நியாயம் என்பதை நாம் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு முனை விற்பனை வரி கொண்டு வரப்படவேண்டுமென்று இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள வியாபாரிகள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யாமல் வினியோகிப்பவர்களுக்கும் கூட வரி விதிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று இந்த மசோதாவை எதற்காகக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு ஜனங்களின் மீது எந்த அளவுக்கு வரி அதிகமாக விதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அந்த அளவைத்தான் இது அதிகப்படுத்துகிறது. ஒரு பக்கத்தில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம். அதேசமயத்தில் இந்தமாதிரியாக கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலமாக வினியோகிக்கப்படுகிற பொருள்களுக்கும் விற்பனை வரி விதிக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம் இதன் முடிவு என்ன ? இன்றைக்கு மிக அதிகமாக தொழிலாளிகள் வாழ்கின்ற பிரதேசங்களில் தான் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் இருக்கிறது. அவைகள் பாதிக்கப்படும். அதனால் தொழிலாளிகள் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். பெரும்பாலான சிறிய கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்களும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள்.

இரண்டாவதாக விற்பனை வரி அதிகாரிகள் என்றால் வியாபாரிகளுக்கு சிம்ம சொப்பனமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் இல்லாத பொல்லாத தொந்தரவுகள் பலவற்றை அந்த அதிகாரிகள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக சர்க்கார் கடனுக்கு பணம் வசூல் பண்ணவேண்டுமா ? டி.ஸி.டி.ஓ. தான் போகிறார். எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி எம்.எல்.ஏ. ஸ்ரீராஜாராம் நாயுடு திருமங்கலத்தில் கடன் வசூலிக்கப் போனார் என்றால் அவருக்காக கடன் பணம் வராது. அவருக்குச் செல்வாக்கு இல்லை. ஆனால் அந்தப் பிராந்திய டி.ஸி.டி.ஓ. வையும் அவர் அழைத்துச் செல்லுகிறார். அப்பொழுது தான் பணம் வரும். இதன் அர்த்தமென்ன ? வியாபாரிகளை டி.ஸி.டி.ஓ-க்கள் மூலமாக பயமுறுத்திப் பணம் வாங்கலாம் என்பது தானே. இப்படி ஏற்கெனவேயே வியாபாரிகளுக்கு டி.ஸி.டி.ஓ-க்களைக் கண்டால் ஒரே பயமாக இருக்கும்போது இன்றைக்கு இந்த மசோதா மூலம் ஒரு அதிகாரி வேண்டுமென்றே ஒருவர் கடையில் 2,500 ரூபாய்க்கு விற்பனை ஆகியிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு விற்பனை வரி கட்ட

29th November 1955] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

வேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போட்டுவிட்டால் அந்த வியாபாரி அதை மறுத்து ஸ்டே ஆர்டர் வாங்கலாம் என்று முன்பு இருந்தால் இப்பொழுது அந்த அதிகாரம் போய்விடுகிறது. ஸ்டே ஆர்டர் வாங்குவதானுல் அவ்வளவு ரூபாய்க்கும் டெபாஸிட் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்கிருர்கள். ஆனுல் இங்கே என்ன சொல்கிருர்கள் ? அதெல்லாம் இங்கே கூடாது என்று சொல்கிருர்கள். 'அப்பெல்லேட் ட்ரிப்யூனல்' அப்படியெல்லாம் 'ஸ்டே ஆர்டர்' கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பின்னே எப்படிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாம் ? அந்த நபர் வரிப்பணத்திற்கு ஈடாக ஏதாவது சொத்து ஜாமீனுகக் கொடுப்பாரேயானுல், ஏற்கெனவே போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரிப்பணத்தை பூராவையும் தவணைகளிலாவது கட்டியாகவேண்டும் என்று உத்திரவு போடலாமே தவிர 'ஸ்டே ஆர்டர்' கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தெள்ளத்தெளிவாக சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 3-35 p.m

பின்பு அந்த வரி போட்டது அக்கிரமமானது என்று நிருபிக்கப்பட்டால், அம்மாதிரி ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து அநியாயமாக வரி வசூலிக்கும் அதிகாரிகளை தண்டிப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது வழி உண்டா ? அதுவும் கிடையாது. அந்த அப்பீல் நீண்ட காலமாக, சுமார் இரண்டு வருட காலமாக நடந்தால், அந்த இரண்டு வருஷத்திற்குப் பிறகு கடைசியில் 4,000 ரூபாயை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கஜானுவுக்குப் போனுல் அங்கே அந்த இரண்டு வருஷத்திற்கும் வட்டி போடப்போகிருர்கள். ஆனுல் திரும்பப் பணம் வாங்க வேண்டுமானுல் அப்போது இந்தக் கஜானு, அந்தக் கஜானு என்று இழுத்தடிப்பார்கள். மேலும், அவர்களே நியமித்த அப்பீல் கோர்ட்டின் மீது கூட இன்றைக்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நம்பிக்கை கிடையாது. ஆனுல் கீழே உள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தன் போட்டது தான் சட்டம்.

இதற்கும் மேலே இன்னும் சில விஷயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மசோதாவிலுள்ள ஸெக்ஷனை வேண்டுமானுலும் படித்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். ஸெக்ஷன் 11 (a)-ல் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது : " Provided that, if the appeal involves a question of law on which the Appellate Tribunal has previously given its decision in another appeal and either a revision petition in the High Court against such decision or an appeal in the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court thereon is p nding, the Appellate Tribunal may defer the hearing of the appeal before it till such revision petition in the High Court or the appeal in the Supreme Court is disposed of ". அதாவது, " ஏற்கெனவே இம்மாதிரி வரி விதிக்கும் அதிகாரியின் நிர்ணயத்திற்கு விரோதமாக ஒரு சட்டப் பிரச்னை சம்பந்தமாக அப்பெல்லேட் ட்ரிப்யூனலுக்கு ஒரு வியாபாரி மனுச் செய்துகொண்டார். அந்த மனுவின் மீது அந்த ட்ரிப்யூனல் ஒரு தீர்ப்புக் கொடுத்தது. அந்த தீர்ப்பை எதிர்த்து மேலும் அவர் போட்ட அப்பீல் ஒன்று ஹைகோர்ட்டிலோ அல்லது ஸுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டிலோ பைசல் ஆகாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த சமயத்தில், மற்றொரு வியாபாரி இதேமாதிரியான சட்டப் பிரச்னை சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு மனுவை அப்பெல்லேட் ட்ரிப்யூனலுக்குப் போட்டிருக்கிருர் " என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்படும்போது, முதல் வியாபாரியின் வழக்கு சம்பந்தமாக ஹைகோர்ட்டோ, சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டோ தீர்ப்புக் கூறும் வரையில், புதியதாக மனுச்செய்துகொண்ட இந்த மற்றொரு வியாபாரியின் வழக்கு விசாரணையையும் ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டும். நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு ஹை கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்போ, ஸுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்போ வருவதாக இருந்தால், அந்த நான்கு வருஷம் வரையிலும் அப்பெல்லேட் ட்ரிப்யூனல் இந்த இரண்டாவது வியாபாரியின் வழக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாது. ஆனுல் கீழேயிருக்கும்படியான உத்தியோகஸ்தன் நிர்ணயித்த வரியை மட்டும் அந்த வியாபாரி கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும் ; தவணைகளிலாகவாவது அவர் அந்த வரியைக் கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும். அதைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்த முடியாது. ஆனுல் ஹை கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்பு எப்போதும் யாரை பாதிக்கும் ? இந்த சின்னஞ்சிறு வியாபாரியைத் தான் பாதிக்கும். ஏனென்றுல் அக்கிரமமாக வரி போடப்பட்டதென்று தீர்ப்புக் கூறப்பட்டால்,

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [29th November 1955

அவ்விதம் அநியாயமாக வரிபோட்ட அதிகாரியைத் தண்டிப்பதற்கு வழி கிடையாது ; அந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தரை தீர்ப்பு ஒருபோதும் பாதிக்காது. ஆகவே இந்தமாதிரியாக அக்கிரமமான வரியை இந்த சின்னஞ் சிறு வியாபாரிகளிடமிருந்து எந்த எந்த முறைகளிலெல்லாம் வசூலிக்கமுடியுமோ அந்த முறைகளிலெல்லாம் வசூலிப்பதற்காகவே ஒரு மந்திராலோசனை நடத்தி, தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு மசோதாவாகத்தான் இது இருக்கிறது. சாதாரண சின்ன வியாபாரிகளுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் வரிக் கஷ்டங்களை சுமத்தும் ஒரு மசோதாவாகத்தான் இது இருக்கிறது.

வாஸ்தவத்திலேயே இன்றைக்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விற்பனை வரி மூலம் வரி கிடைக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால், அவ்வாறு வரி வாங்குவதற்கு வேறு வழி இல்லையா ? ஏன், நான்கு முனைகளில், ஒவ்வொரு முனையிலும் $4\frac{1}{2}$ தம்பிடி வசூலிப்பதற்கு பதிலாக ஒரே முனையில் $1\frac{1}{4}$ அணாவாக வசூலிக்கலாமே. உபயோகிப்பவன் கைக்குப் பொருள் போவதற்கு முன்னால் நான்கு முனைகளில் வசூலிப்பதற்கு பதிலாக ஒரே முனையில் $1\frac{1}{4}$ அணா கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றால் இன்றைக்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் நிச்சயமாக வந்துவிடுமே. அப்படிச் செய்தால் இவ்வளவு பெரிய நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்திற்கு அவசியமில்லை. அரசியல் செல்வாக்கை உபயோகிப்பதற்காக, இந்த மாதிரி எல்லா வியாபாரிகளின் மீதும் வரிக் கொடுமையைச் சுமத்தி, எல்லா வியாபாரிகளையும் கஷ்டங்களுக்குள்ளாக்கி, அவர்களிடையே ஒரு பயத்தை சிருஷ்டிக்கவேண்டும் என்பது இவர்களுடைய உண்மையான நோக்கமாக இல்லாமற்போனால், ஒரே முனையில் வேண்டிய வரியை வசூலிக்கலாமே. பல முனைகளில் வரியை வசூலிப்பதற்காக இவ்வளவு பெரிய இலாகாவை நடத்துவதற்கும் அவசியம் இல்லை. "இந்த மாதிரி பலமுனைகளில் விற்பனை வரி போடவேண்டாம், ஒரே முனையில் போடலாம்" என்று இந்த மாகாணம் பூராவும் வியாபாரிகள் மிகப் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கிளர்ச்சி செய்கின்ற போதெல்லாம் "யோசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம், ஆலோசனை நடத்துகிறோம்" என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லிவிட்டு, இப்பொழுது இந்த ஆலோசனைகளின் விளைவாக என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தால், இந்தக் கஷ்டங்களிலிருந்தெல்லாம் விடுதலை இல்லை என்பது தெரிகிறது. மேலும் கஷ்டங்களை சுமத்தும்படியாக ஒரு மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதாவை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று கூறும் யோசனை தவறு. இந்த மசோதாவையே கைவிட்டுவிட வேண்டும். அதுதான் நேர்மை. அதுதான் நியாயம். இல்லாவிட்டால், வியாபாரிகளின் வெறுப்பைத்தான் மேலும் மேலும் இந்த சர்க்கார் பெறக் கூடும் ; சிறு வியாபாரிகளுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் கஷ்டங்கள் வரத்தான் செய்யும். ஆகவே இந்த மசோதாவை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன்.

3.42 p.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition reads many things in this Bill which are not there. He said that the Government were trying to take power in order to exercise it in undemocratic and prejudical manner. The provisions of the Bill do not disclose any justification for such a fear to be entertained.

He also referred to the question of single-point tax. I may tell him that this Bill does not go into that question. As the very title of the Bill indicates that it is the Third Amendment Bill, there are already two Amendments to the main Act. Sir, these amending Bills are brought forward in order to rectify certain defects and overcome certain difficulties which we have found in the normal working of the Act. The levy of a single-point tax is a larger question which, I have already stated, is under the consideration of the Government and in that connection a conference of merchants and other commercial bodies was held and they had

expressed their views on the subject. We are carefully considering them and there will be time enough to think of bringing in a Bill for that purpose or for other purposes. But the object of this bill is only to remedy some of the defects which I have already stated.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition says that this Government have got an insatiable hunger for money and they go on raising more and more taxes. What is the insatiable hunger of this Government in this case? After all, we propose to raise the tax from one-fourth of one per cent of the turnover to one-half of one per cent.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: Even this tax is not going to satisfy the Government and they will never be satisfied. They are going to bring more and more taxation measures. That is why I said that their hunger was insatiable.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The increase in the tax is very insignificant. Further, the persons for whom the hon. Leader of the Opposition speaks and pleads very often, are not very much affected, because it is levied only on bullion and specie.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: We are interested in food articles which the Government are taxing.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Now I am on bullion and I will come to food articles later on.

That is one instance where the tax is sought to be raised. Another instance is with regard to the tax on food articles. As it is, this tax is levied on food sold in a hotel, boarding house and restaurant. Now, in addition to those places, we are adding ' stall or any other place'. By experience, we have found that the stalls are very busy and are making very large sales. Naturally, they also must be brought within the purview of this Bill so that they can also be taxed.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: I would like to remind the Hon. Minister of one fact, which he has forgotten. The Government are not only bringing food and food articles that are sold in stalls under the purview of the General Sales Tax Act but they are also lowering the limit for exemption.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I have just mentioned that the articles of food sold in the stalls also must be taxed but in the meanwhile the hon. Leader of the Opposition forestalled me, by referring to the lowering of the limit for exemption. I also want to refer to it. Now we are proposing to reduce the turnover from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 20,000 in view of the fact that the stalls and other places will be excluded from this tax if we do not do so. That is why the turnover has been reduced.

Now, I come to the other amendments proposed in the Bill. It is sought to omit Clauses (iii) and (v) of Section 5 and Section 7 of the main Act as they have become superfluous in view of the provisions of the Constitution under which no sales tax can be levied if the sale is for delivery outside the State.

Then, Sir, certain agents of merchants, taking advantage of their position as agents, make certain transactions and cleverly evade the sales tax. Now we have proposed an amendment to see that no such evasion takes place on the ground of agency transactions.

Then, some hon. Members objected to certain powers being given to the officers of the Department. Now I will give a few instances which occurred in Tiruchirappalli. There the merchants sell goods on the spot which are loaded in lorries and taken away. The whole transaction is done in a very short time and it will not be entered in the account books. In such a way they evade the tax. As it is, now the officers have no power to stop a motor vehicle, say a lorry, and examine the goods, with the result they go scot-free without paying any tax. Now it is sought to give them power to stop a motor vehicle. Even now they can stop it but it is not covered exactly by the provisions of the existing Act. Therefore, we are making the relevant provision more explicit and nothing more.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, am I to understand that the Government are well aware that the officers are exercising powers which properly do not belong to them, and they are illegally doing certain things and now the Government are bringing forward this legislation for the purpose of legalising the illegal actions of the officers?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is not a question of illegality. In some stray cases steps taken may not have the exact cover of law.

Sir, when it is brought to the notice of the Government that large scale transactions and sales are taking place and certain merchants evade the sales tax, the Government are well advised to bring forward proper amendments so that they also will be covered by a proper legislation.

3-50 p.m. Then Sir, certain amendments have been introduced for the purpose of removing certain difficulties caused by judicial pronouncements. The Bill is going to be referred to a Select Committee and at the Select Committee stage the various difficulties pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition can be gone into and it is open to the Select Committee to rectify them wherever it is possible. I submit, Sir, that at this stage much heat need not be let out. All useful suggestions made by hon. Members will be considered by the Select Committee and whatever is reasonably necessary will be done at the time when the Bill is scrutinised by it. I hope, Sir, ...

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : The Hon. Minister has not touched upon one aspect of the question put to him. There is a specific amendment which gives a directive to the Select Committee to go not only into the provisions of the Bill but also to suggest amendments to the parent Act itself. I hope the Hon. Minister has got no objection to accepting that amendment.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Now the House is seized of the provisions as embodied in the Bill. Naturally the Select Committee will go into those provisions of the Bill. In the past many a Select Committee had gone beyond the provisions of the Bill and made suggestions and it was felt in certain cases that the Bill had to be republished and in certain cases it was said that no republication was necessary because the changes that were made were not so important. Here the amendment seeks to give a sort of rambling power to consider the provisions of the whole parent Act and I think that will not be correct. If the Select Committee considers the provisions of the Bill and makes changes, drastic or otherwise, that is a different thing. I think it is not right and correct for the house to give a particular directive that the whole provisions of the parent Act should be gone into. It is not usual to give such directives and it is not correct also.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee with powers to suggest amendments to the parent Act."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu
2. ,, C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, A. Iyanar.
5. ,, K. Aranganathan.
6. ,, S. C. Virupakshiah.
7. ,, Md. Salih Maraikayar.
8. ,, R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
9. ,, S. Ramalingam.

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10. Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
11. ,, V. Gopala Gounder.
12. ,, P. Kunhirama Kidav.
13. ,, V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
14. ,, P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
15. ,, K. Kunhi Mohamed Shafee.

The motion was put and carried.

Sri P. Ramamurthi demanded a poll but later on withdrew it.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 98 (1) of the Assembly Rules I nominate the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu to be the Chairman of the Select Committee.

(3) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955.

• THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill [a], 1955 and move—

"That the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

I wish to explain some of the salient features of the Bill.

Under item (ii) of Section 3 (2) of the Sales Tax Act, an additional sales tax of one-anna three pies per rupee is leviable with effect from 23rd August 1954 on cotton cloth made in mills in which the count of warp yarn employed (excluding the border) is 35 counts or finer. A notification of the Government of India issued in March 1955 classifying cotton cloth as medium, fine or superfine with reference to the average count of the warp and weft, has made it difficult for this Government to levy the additional sales tax on cotton cloth manufactured after March 1955 with reference to the count of warp yarn employed in such cloth. Hence, the necessity for amending the Act so as to classify cotton cloth not in terms of "counts" but as "fine" or "superfine" as the Government of India may decide from time to time under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

Item (i) of Section 3 (2) of the Sales Tax Act provides for the levy of an additional sales tax of one-anna three pies per rupee from 23rd August 1954 on mill cloth (whether of silk, artificial silk, wool, flax, or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton and in which the count of warp yarn employed (excluding the border) is 17 counts or finer. It has been pointed out that silk is classified not by "counts" and that just as in cotton yarn, there are counts in woollen yarn also and that the cotton and woollen counts do not correspond. As this defect noticed in the working of the Act has to be rectified an amendment of item (i) of section 3 (2) of the Act with retrospective effect from 23rd August 1954 as to the levy

a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 26th September 1955.

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the additional tax on all varieties of cloth, other than cloth made of cotton, mentioned in that item irrespective of the count involved is considered essential.

Sir, I would like to point out that unless legislation is undertaken to amend the Sales Tax Act on the lines suggested in the Bill, the Commercial Taxes Department will find it difficult to finalize the assessments for the year 1954–55 in respect of the additional sales tax to be levied on the cloth referred to by me. In view, therefore, of the urgency of the Bill, I request the House to accept and pass the motion.

Sir, this amendment is to clarify certain difficulties which arise on account of the notification issued by the Government of India. There is no additional taxation. Till now the quality of cloth was determined by the count, but the Government of India issued a notification in March 1955 directing that cloth be stamped as medium, fine or superfine, not with reference to the count of the warp yarn but with reference to the average count. They did not take into account the count for purposes of classification as has been the practice till now. In order to conform to that notification so that the Commercial Tax Officers may not have any difficulty in determining which is fine, which is medium and which is superfine, we will have to adopt that definition. That is one matter. 4 p.m.

The other matter is that with regard to silk, the quality of silk is determined not by counts but by denuiers. Therefore, there is no use in having recourse to the number of counts and a change has to be made and this Amending Bill seeks to make it clear. These are all the amendments which are sought to be made through this Bill and they are urgent in view of the fact that assessment has to be made. The assessing authorities should be given clear indications as to how they should determine the quality of the cloth in view of the notification issued by the Government of India regarding the stamping of cloth.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955, be taken into consideration at once."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: Sir, I want to raise a protest in this House against the manner in which the Hon. Minister is seeking to bring in this Bill. This morning I had a discussion with the Hon. the Leader of the House and I had pointed out to him that this Amending Bill, which is sought to be introduced, went beyond the purpose mentioned by the Hon. Minister moving this Bill, namely, rectifying the wording of the original Act in order to conform to certain specifications used by the Government of India in their notification. Therefore I had suggested to the Hon. the Leader of the House that the Bill must be gone into thoroughly by a Select Committee and he agreed to it. That is why I did not move any amendments. But suddenly now we are told that this Bill has to be taken into consideration and passed into law. I submit that this is very

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unfair to the Opposition and this should not be done. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to refer the Bill to a Select Committee so that all the points might be thrashed out there.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, it is not a question of unfairness at all. There has crept in a comedy of errors so far as this matter is concerned. The change in the title of Amending Bills has caused all this trouble. Originally what was the Fourth Amendment Bill has become the Third Amendment Bill now and the Third Amendment Bill has become the Fourth. Under the impression that the other Bill will be referred to a Select Committee, a certain understanding seems to have been arrived at. I do not want to go back upon that. There was no intention of referring this Bill to a Select Committee. But the mistake having taken place, I do not want to give room to the hon. Members to think that we have done anything surreptitiously.

Therefore, Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion that I have moved and move the following motion :—

" That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu.
2. ,, C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. ,, A. M. Sambandam.
5. ,, N. N. Suvarna.
6. ,, M. Palanimuthu.
7. ,, N. Rajagopalan.
8. ,, P. G. Karuthiruman.
9. ,, K. C. Gopalan Unni.
10. ,, K. V. Ramaswami.
11. ,, K. Vinayakam.
12. ,, M. Narayanan Nambiar.
13. ,, S. Swayamprakasam.
14. ,, A. K. Hanumanthraya Gounder.
15. ,, A. Mookkiah Thevar."

The motion first moved was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member Sri A. Ratnam, who has given notice of an amendment, is not in his seat. The amendment of Sri N. K. Palanisamy need not be moved because the Hon. Minister himself has moved a similar motion.

The motion is now before the House for discussion.

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே இந்த மசோதாவை பிரேரித்துப் பேசும்போது, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள், இந்த மசோதாவில் எந்த விதமான இடையூறும் இல்லையென்றும், ஆனால் அமுல் நடத்துவதிலே தான் சில இடையூறுகள் இருக்குமென்றும் கூறினார்கள். குறிப்பாக, மத்திய சர்க்கார் நூல் தரம் நிர்ணயிப்பதில் மாற்றம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், பட்டு நூலில் தரம் நிர்ணயிப்பது இதுவரையில் வழக்கமில்லை என்றும், அது சம்பந்தமான திருத்தத்திற்காகத் தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாகவும் கூறினார்கள். ஆனால் அவர் இதிலே முக்கியமாக உள்ள விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி மட்டும் சபையில் எடுத்துச்சொல்ல மறந்துவிட்டார்கள். (Interruption: விஷயமா அல்லது விஷமா ?) (ஸ்ரீ. எஸ். ராமலிங்கம்: விஷம்தான்) வேண்டுமென்றே அல்லது தவறுதலாகவோ, இதிலுள்ள விஷத்தைப் பற்றி மட்டும் அவர் எடுத்துச் சொல்லவில்லை. இதற்கு முன்பு ஸெலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று கொண்டுவந்த மசோதாவை சமர்ப்பிக்கும்போது கூட, சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகமான வரி போட வேண்டுமென்ற பேராசை இடையாதென்று இப்போதுதான் கொஞ்ச நேரத்திற்கு முன்பு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள்.

இயந்திர ஆலைத் துணிகளுக்கு ஒரு முனையில் $1\frac{1}{4}$ அணவாக விதிக்கலாமென்று நாம் ஏற்கனவே இந்த சபையில் நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், இப்போது சில துணிகளின் தரங்களுக்குத் தக்கவாறு வரி விதிப்பதற்காகத் திருத்தம் செய்வதாகச் சொல்லி, மில் துணிகளுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, கைத்தறித் துணிகளுக்கும், மற்ற எல்லாத் துணிகளுக்கும், வரிபோட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அதாவது செக்ஷன் 2 (i)–ல் "**Cloth (other than cloth woven on handlooms, whether of silk, artificial silk, wool, flax, or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton,**" என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, கைத்தறியைத் தவிர, இயந்திரத் தறிகளிலோ அல்லது வேறுவிதமான எந்தத் தறிகளிலோ நெய்யும் பருத்தி அல்லது எந்தத் துணிகளுக்கும் வரி உண்டு என்று ஆகிறது. மில் துணிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இது சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், செக்ஷன் 2 (ii)–ல் "**Cotton cloth (other than cloth woven on handlooms) which is either fine or superfine,**" என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே மில்லில் தயாரிக்கப்படும் பருத்தித் துணிகளுக்கும் உண்டு என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக **Explanation II**-ல் "**In the case of cloth which has not been marked as fine or superfine in pursuance of a notification under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the burden of proving that the cloth is not liable to the levy of tax under this item shall be on the seller,**" என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது எங்குமே இல்லாத ஒரு புது முறையாக இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் இந்த இந்த ரகத் துணிகளுக்கு இவ்வளவு வரி என்று விதித்துவிடுகிறார்கள்; துணிகளின் ரகத்தை நிர்ணயிக்கும் பொறுப்பு அவர்களுக்கு இல்லை. "வரியை விதிப்போம், ஆனால் துணிகளின் தரத்தை நிரூபிக்க வேண்டியது வியாபாரிகளுடைய பொறுப்பு" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். சாதாரண வியாபாரிகளுக்கு சாட்சிகள் தயாரிப்பதும், நிரூபிப்பதும் கஷ்டம். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு துணிகளின் ரகத்தை நிரூபிப்பதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்காது. இதனால் வியாபாரிகள் அதிகபக்ஷமான வரி கொடுக்கும்படியான நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்படும். இதைப்பற்றியும் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த சர்க்காரானது, ஒரு பக்கம் **Karve Committee, Kanunga Committee** இவைகளினுடைய சிபார்சுகளை, ஆலோசனை செய்தும், அச்சிபார்சுகளை நிறைவேற்ற முன்வந்து, ஒரு சிறிய தொழிலான, கைத்தறித்தொழிலை, குழி தோண்டி புதைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரி வரி 4-10 p.m.

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போட்டால் துணி உற்பத்தி செய்யும் தொழிலுக்கே ஆபத்து வந்து விடும் போல் தோன்றுகிறது. தற்போது turnover tax போட்டால், கொடுக்கமுடியவில்லை, வியாபாரிகளால். இந்த வரியும் போட்டால், தாங்க முடியாது. சிறு பாக்டரிகள் மூடவேண்டியதுதான். இப்படி மூடுவிழா நடந்தால், அப்பாக்டரிகளில் வேலை செய்யும் லட்சக் கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை யில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டு திண்டாடுவார்கள் என்பது திண்ணம்.

இன்றையத்தினம், **warp**-ன் மூலமாகத் தான், **fine, superfine** என்ற தரத்தை எல்லாம் நிர்ணயித்து வரி போடப்பட்டிருந்தது. இப்போது, இந்த சட்டத்தை பார்க்கும்போது, இனிமேல் அப்படிக்கில்லாமல் **Sales tax officer**-கள், துணி ரகங்களைப் பார்த்து, அரசாங்கம் விதிகளின்படி இந்த ரகங்களை நிர்ணயித்து வரி போடுவார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. **warp count** பார்த்து ரகங்களை பிரிக்காவிட்டால் அதிகார துஷ்பிரயோகத்திற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். உதாரணமாக சில்க்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் **157 denuier**-க்குமேல் **superfine** என்று சொல்ல முடியும். ஆனால் கம்பளியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் **denuier** அதிகம் ஆக ஆக துணி மட்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகவே அதிக **denuier**-பைப் பார்த்து கம்பிளிக்கு வரி போட்டால், அது சட்டவிரோதமாகப் போய்விடும்.

Power கைத்தரி துணிகளுக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவில் வரி போடப் போகிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்கார் சட்டம் **cess** எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ஐந்து விசை தரிகளுக்கு கம்மியாக இருந்தால் அந்த வரி போடுவதில்லை. ஆனால் இந்த சர்க்கார் விசைத்தரி துணிகளுக்கும் இந்த விற்பனை வரி போட்டு அந்த தொழிலுக்கும் கஷ்டம் உண்டுபண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக மில் துணிக்கும், விசைதரி, **power-looms** துணிகளுக்கும் ரொம்ப வித்தியாசமிருக்கிறது. **Bleaching** சாயம் முதலிய **process**-கள், மில்லிலேயே யந்திரங்கள் உதவியால் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் விசைதரிக்கு வேண்டிய நூலுக்கு, சாயம் போட **bleach** செய்ய, இந்த காரியங்களுக்கெல்லாம் வேறு இடத்தில்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே, இந்த வரியினால், விசைத்தரிகள் இந்த வரியால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படும். அதைப்பற்றி நன்றாக யோசித்து, இந்த வரியை விசைத்தரி துணிகளுக்கு போடக் கூடாதென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI : இதற்கு முந்திய மசோதா கொண்டுவந்த போது **17 count**-க்கு கிழேயுள்ள நூல் துணிகளுக்கு இந்த வரி கிடையாதென்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை இந்த மசோதாவிலும் அனுசரிப்பதில் யாதொரு ஆட்சேபனையும் சர்க்காருக்கு இருக்காதென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவ்விதம் ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை என்றால், சர்க்கார் இந்த சபை முன் ஒரு உறுதிமொழி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏதோ சில பெயர்களினால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் தகராறு காரணமாக இந்த திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிதே தவிர வேறல்ல. ஆகவே, ஆரம்பத்தில் இந்த சட்டத்தின் கீழ் எந்தெந்த துணிகளின்மேல் வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டதோ, அந்த துணிகளை தவிர மற்றும் அதிகமான துணி ரகங்களின்மீது இந்த வரியை விதிக்கக்கூடாதென்று விரும்புகிறேன். கொண்டுவந்த திருத்தங்களும் அதைத்தான் கூறுகிறது. ஏற்கெனவே இந்த சட்டத்தில், **" mill cloth which is not made wholly of cotton and in which the count of warp yarn employed is 17s or finer is liable to an additional sales-tax of one anna three pies per rupee "** என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது சுத்தமான பஞ்சிலிருந்து செய்யப்பட்ட, நூற்கப்பட்ட நூல் அல்லது வேறு விதமாக பட்டு கம்பிளி சேர்ந்து உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட நூலினால் செய்யப்பட்ட துணிகளாக இருந்தால், அதனுடைய ஊடை நூல் 17 நெம்பருக்கு மேற்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டும், அப்படிப்பட்ட ரகதுணிகளின் மீது வரி விதிக்கப்படும் என்ற ஷரத்து

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இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே நான் நெம்பரைப் பற்றி பேசவில்லை. ஆனால் 17 நெம்பருக்குள்ளிருக்கும் பட்டு முதலியவைகளினால் செய்யப்பட்ட துணிகள், மட்ட ரகம் மோட்டர ரகம், இத்துணிகளின்மீது இன்றைக்கு வரி விதிக்காமலிருப்பதின் காராணம், அவைகளை சாதாரண மக்கள் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள், அதனால் அவைகளின் மீது விற்பனை வரி விதிக்கமாட்டோமென்று ஏற்கெனவே சர்க்கார் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே குறிப்பிட்ட நெம்பர் **count**-க்கு கீழே இருக்கும் மோட்டா ரக பட்டு உடைகளுக்கு, இன்றைக்கு விற்பனை வரி விதிப்பது சர்க்காரின் நோக்கமல்ல என்பது, இதிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. அதனால் இன்றைக்கு கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தம், அந்த நோக்கத்தை மாற்றுது.

இதிலே இன்னும் '**Cloth (other than cloth woven on handlooms whether silk, artificial silk, wool flax or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton**' அதாவது பருத்தியல்லாத, வேறு பொருள்களினால் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட துணி, கைத்தரியால் செய்யப்படாமலிருந்தால், அது எப்படிபட்ட துணியாக இருந்தாலும் மட்ட ரகம், மத்திய ரகம், நைஸ் ரகமாக இருந்தாலும் அதற்கு இந்த வரி உண்டு என்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே எப்படியாவது, இதுவே சந்தர்ப்பமாக கொண்டு, அதிக வரி போடும் நோக்கமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் இது விஷயமாக விவாதம் வரும்போது, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சென்ற காலத்தில் எப்படி மட்ட ரக துணிகளுக்கு வரி விதிக்கக்கூடாதென்று சட்ட சபையில் பேசினார்களோ, அதே நோக்கத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று அங்கு சொல்லுவேன் என்று இந்த சபையில் இப்போது உறுதிமொழி கொடுக்க வேண்டும்மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இன்னொன்றைப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஏற்கனவே மில் துணி என்றுதான் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது, இப்போது '**Cloth other than cloth woven on handlooms**' அதாவது, இரண்டு கைகளால் நாடா ஓட்டுகிறார்களே அந்த தரி அதற்குதான் கைத்தரி என்று பெயர். காலால் மிதித்து ஓட்டுவது **pedal** தரி என்று பெயர். பட்டுத்துணி, கைத்தரியினால் நெய்யப்படாமல் தரியின் நாடா காலினால் அமுக்கப்பட்டு ஓடும் தரியினால் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டால், அத்துணியின் மீது வரிவிதிக்கப்படுமா? கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள், இவ்வாசகங்களினால் தகராறு இல்லாமல் திருத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒத்தாசை செய்வார் என்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே இதைப்பற்றி எல்லாம் தெள்ளத்தெளிவாக மந்திரியவர்கள் இச்சபையில் சொல்லிவிட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகளை ஒத்துக்கொண்டால் இம் மசோதா **Select Committee**-ன் பரிசீலனைக்குப் போவதில் எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபனையில்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, by this amendment I do not propose to change even an inch of the position that has been prevailing under the existing Act. That Act provides that additional sales tax will be levied on certain kinds of goods. One of the goods exempted from the levy is cloth woven by manual labour. Even as it is, we are levying this tax on mill cloth and on cloth woven by any process in which power is used. By this amendment we are bringing within the scope of the levy cloth woven on powerlooms. 4–16 p.m

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : I would like to point out that there is a distinction between manual labour and labour with the leg. Manual labour is generally associated hand labour. I want to know

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whether the Hon. Minister is making a distinction between cloth produced by the exertion of the hand and that produced by the exertion of the leg.

* THE HON. SRI M. A MANICKAVELU : The distinction is not between labour by the hand and labour by the leg but between manual labour and power. By this amendment I do not hook in any goods which were not liable to the levy under the original Act.

On cotton cloth made in mills, we levied the additional sales tax with reference to the count of warp yarn used in such cloth. But the Government of India issued in March 1955 a notification classifying cloth as medium, fine or superfine not with reference to the count of warp yarn but with reference to the average count. Therefore it has become necessary to amend clause 3 (2) so as to classify cotton cloth not in terms of count, but as fine or superfine.

Only cloth made wholly of cotton was exempted from the levy of the additional sales tax, cotton cloth in which there was an admixture of silk or any other material was not exempt.

4-20 p.m. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : I am sorry that the Hon. Minister does not remember what he stated at that time. With regard to silk or cloth woven with a mixture of wool, flax or any other material, the provision was that the additional sales tax was leviable only in respect of the cloth in which the count of warp yarn employed was 17s or finer. I dare say that the intention of the Hon. Minister at that time was only that. It was not the intention of the Hon. Minister to levy the additional sales tax on every kind of silk cloth or woollen cloth. This was because at that time this Government must have been advised that in respect of silk and wool, the quality of yarn used was reckoned in counts. I do not know who was the technical expert that advised the Government at that time. Whatever might be the technical advice that might have been given to the Government at that time, the intention of the Government at that time was that cloth of a particular variety, that is, the nicer variety and the medium varieties, should not be taxed. This was the intention then. That has been embodied in the parent Act. Is the Hon. Minister now going back upon that intention? Is it his intention to tax every kind of cloth irrespective of the nature of the cloth? If there is any difficulty in reckoning counts, there are other methods to determine the quality of the silk cloth. We are living in the atomic age and it is not certainly difficult to find measures by which to reckon the quality of the cloth. Are the Government going to carry out the original intention or are they going to enlarge the scope of the taxation itself? That is the main question now.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : There is no question of going back, Sir. What is meant is this. When a cloth is made entirely and purely of cotton, then it is exempt. That is clear.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Even there above certain counts it is taxed.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That classification is admitted. Only for total exemption it must be pure cotton. In computing the quality or fineness of the cloth, just as counts are reckoned in cotton cloth, I am told there are other ways of finding out the quality of silk cloth. The attempt is to make that clear. It has been pointed out that silk is classified not by counts; that just as in cotton yarn there are counts in woollen yarn also and that the cotton and woollen counts do not correspond. As this defect noticed in the working of the Act has to be rectified, an amendment of item (i) of section 3 (2) of the Act is proposed.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Am I to understand that the Hon. Minister is giving a categorical assurance that in the Select Committee the Government will not try to impose a levy of sales tax on silk cloth other than what they originally intended to do, namely, exempting certain varieties, coarse varieties of cloth?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I have explained the implications of the amendment. I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is intelligent enough to draw the correct conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu.

,, C. Subramaniam.

Sri K. Rajaram.

,, A. M. Sambandam.

,, N. N. Suvarna.

,, M. Palanimuthu.

,, N. Rajagopalan.

,, P. G. Karuthiruman.

,, C. Gopalan Unni.

,, K. V. Ramaswami.

,, K. Vinayakam.

,, M. Narayanan Nambiar.

,, S. Swayamprakasam.

,, A. K. Hanumantharaya Gounder.

,, K. Mookkiah Thevar."

The motion was put and carried.

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MR. SPEAKER : Under rule 98 (1) of the Assembly Rules, I nominate the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu to be the Chairman of the Select Committee.

The House is now adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

VIII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. *Statement showing the list of Bills passed by the Madras Legislature during August-September* 1955 *and assented to by the Governor or the President.*

2. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2870, *Home, dated* 13*th October* 1955, *regarding remission of court fees in certain cases.* [*Laid on the table under Section* 82 (2) *of the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act*, 1955.]

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2883 asked by Sri M. S. Mogral at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th November 1955, page 564 supra.]

Number of Government servants convicted under Prohibition Act during 1954–55 and details of departmental action taken against them.

Name of district.	*Number of Government servants who were convicted under the Prohibition Act in the State during the year* 1954–55.	*Departmental action taken against the Government servants concerned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 North Arcot ..	5	One Police Constable was dismissed from service.
		One Police Constable was reduced in time-scale of pay.
		Two Police Constables are being dealt with on Punishment Rolls for reduction in pay.
		One Police Constable is dealt with on a Punishment Roll for dismissal.
2 Ramanathapuram ..	1	Removed from service.
3 Tiruchirappalli ..	5	One vettian removed from service.
		Three thalayaries—Departmental action pending with the Revenue Divisional Officer.
		One peon dismissed from service.
4 Salem	3	One Police Constable dismissed from service.
		Two Police Constables being dealt with on a charge for dismissal.
5 Coimbatore .	3	Two Police Constables dealt with by reduction.
		One Police Constable—Action pending against him.
6 Malabar	2	One Permanent Way Inspector—Removed from service.
		One Flag-man—Matter is pending with the District Signal and Telegraph Communication Engineer, Madras.
7 Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district.	2	One Police Constable was reduced by one stage in the time-scale for one year.
		One Police Constable was reduced by two stages in the time-scale for two years.
8 Madras	6	One Sergeant—Reduced to the II Grade from 1 grade for a period of six months.
		One Head Constable reduced as a Police Constable.
		One Police Constable reduced in pay to Rs. 30 extended for a further period of two years.
		One Police Constable reduced by one stage for a period of one year.
		One Police Constable reduced by two stages for two years.
		One Police Constable dismissed from service.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 2918 asked by Sri M. Palaniyandi (on behalf of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th November 1955, page 591 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 17, L.A., dated 3rd January 1953.

[Accounts—Local boards and municipal councils—Purchase and installation of portraits of National Leaders, etc.—Revised orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 2482, L.A., dated 27th December 1950.

G.O. No. 65, L.A., dated 18th January 1952.

Order—No. 17, L.A., dated 3rd January 1953.

The following orders are issued regarding the purchase and installation of the portraits of National leaders by local bodies in their premises, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject :—

District boards, panchayats and municipal councils including the Corporation of Madras are permitted to incur from their funds expenditure on the purchase and installation in their premises of the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Indian Republic and of no others. Such expenditure may be incurred up to a limit of Rs. 50 (rupees fifty only) per portrait without higher sanction. The local bodies should purchase only printed copies of the portraits, if they are intended for their schools and institutions, other than their main office buildings.

2. The services of eminent chairmen, presidents and members of local bodies may be commemorated by the installation of their portraits in the premises of the respective local bodies, if the cost is met from private funds.

3. Government will permit the installation of the portraits of other Indian National Leaders in the premises of local bodies, if the entire expenditure is met from private funds. Local bodies should propose the installation of such portraits only after obtaining the consent of the leader concerned.

4. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to bring this order to the notice of all panchayats.

(By order of the Governor)

J. SIVANANDAM,
Secretary to Government.

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II

G.O. No. 911, L.A., dated 23rd April 1953.

[Accounts—Local boards and municipal councils—Purchase and installation of portraits of National Leaders—Previous orders modified.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 17, L.A., dated 3rd January 1953.

Order—No. 911, *L.A., dated 23rd April* 1953.

The following orders are issued in partial modification of the orders in G.O. No. 17, L.A., dated the 3rd January 1953.

2. District boards, panchayats and municipal councils including the Corporation of Madras are hereby permitted to incur from their funds expenditure on the purchase and installation in their premises of the portraits of the late Sardar Patel and Sri Jawaharlal Nehru in addition to the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Indian Republic.

3. The orders in G.O. No. 17, L.A., dated the 3rd January 1953, as modified in paragraph 2 above will come into force on and from the 1st June 1953.

4. The local bodies which had already placed orders with artists before the receipt of the revised orders in G.O. No. 17, L.A., dated the 3rd January 1953, for the portraits of any of the National Leaders mentioned in paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 65, L.A., dated the 18th January 1952, may incur expenditure on the purchase and installation of such portraits provided that the prior sanction of the competent authority had been obtained for expenditure in excess of the limit of Rs. 50 laid down in that Government Order.

(By order of the Governor)

J. SIVANANDAM,
Secretary to Government.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 2953 asked by Sri S. Ramalingam (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th November 1955, page 594 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1015, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th March 1955.

[Education—Industrial—Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode—Representations from workmen—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1978, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 23rd July 1954.

Petition from the Workmen, Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, dated 13th July 1954.

From the Director of Industries and Commerce, dated 25th September 1954, No. 46310-C-2/54.

From the Director of Industries and Commerce, dated 31st December 1954, No. 88431-C-3/54.

Order—No. 1015, *Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th March* 1955.

In the petition, dated 13th July 1954, the workmen of the Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, have made the following requests to Government :—

(1) Sanction of 8 first-grade and 18 second-grade skilled workmen in place of the existing two first-grade skilled workmen in the Polytechnic.

(2) Sanction of a maximum of Rs. 3–8–0 per day excluding allowance to the first-grade skilled workmen and yearly increment of annas two for each grade.

(3) Promotion of mazdoors with 15 years service to the grade of skilled workmen.

(4) Provision of gratuities at the rate of one month's wages for every year of service.

(5) Provision of provident fund benefits.

(6) Free education and free medical treatment for the workers and their families.

(7) Sanction of house allowance.

The Government have carefully examined the above requests in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce and pass the following orders :—

Item (1) *above.*—There are at present 2 first-grade, 8 second-grade and 9 third-grade skilled workmen employed in the Kerala

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Polytechnic and the number is fixed with reference to the volume and nature of work. The Government consider that there is no need for the present to increase the number of workmen in the Polytechnic.

Item (2) *above*.—The Government consider that the rate of Rs. 3–8–0 per day with allowances and an increment of annas 2 per annum demanded by the workers is excessive taking into account the wages paid in the industry to the workers of this type and that there is no need to increase the existing rates of wages and also the rate of increment.

Item (3) *above*.—The Government do not consider it necessary to concede this request.

Item (4) *above*.—The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to examine further the proposal for the payment of gratuity to the workmen in the Polytechnics at the time of retirement with reference to the orders now in force in the various Government departments in similar cases and submit a report to Government.

Item (5) *above*.—The Government consider that as the proposal for payment of gratuity to workers is under examination, no separate provision for provident fund is necessary.

Item (6) *above*.—The educational concession relating to N.G.Os. will be applicable to the workers of Government Institutions if they are in time-scale of pay, but will not be applicable on the ground that they are paid monthly wages. As regards medical concessions, the workers are already eligible for free medical treatment in Government hospitals.

Item (7) *above*.—This request of the workers cannot be granted.

C. G. Reddi,
Joint Secretary to Government.

LEGISLATURE TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 525 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th November 1955, page 598 supra.]

Period ending with, i.e., half-year ending.	*Depreciation and interest on Capital Outlay.*			*Working expenses, viz., pay of establishment, cost of lubricants, cotton waste, grease, etc., cost of fuel oil, cost of spare parts used for replacement, repair charges, transport charges, etc.*			*Total columns (2) plus (3).*			*Net receipts.*			*Net loss column (4)—(5).*		
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(1) 1st April to 30th September 1953.	7,14,261	3	0	8,78,407	1	10	15,92,728	4	10	9,10,655	8	0	6,82,072	12	10
(2) 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954.	2,88,587	0	0	5,30,886	7	10	8,19,473	7	10	4,71,140	8	4	3,48,332	15	6
Total ..	10,02,848	3	0	14,09,353	9	8	24,12,201	12	8	13,81,796	0	4	10,30,405	12	4
(3) 1st April to 30th September 1954.	2,55,170	10	9	6,16,754	1	6	8,71,930	12	3	4,82,086	4	8	3,89,844	7	7
(4) 1st October 1954 to 31st March 1955.	2,50,824	9	7	6,04,568	13	10	8,54,893	7	5	5,39,528	7	0	3,15,365	0	5
Total ..	5,05,501	4	4	12,21,322	15	4	17,26,824	3	8	10,21,614	11	8	7,05,209	8	0

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of unstarred question No. 528 asked by Sri C. Kandasamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th November 1955, page 599 supra.]

Statement showing the number of rural Co-operative Banks organized in this State and their location, etc.

Serial number and name of the district.	*Name of the Deputy Registrar's Circle.*	*Place where the rural bank has been organized.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Ootacamund ..	Ootacamund ..	1 Aravenu	Bank registered and started.
		2 Kundkah	Pending registration.
2 Madurai	Madurai	3 Othakadi ..	Bank registered and started.
	Dindugal	4 Chinnamanur	Do.
3 Salem	Salem	5 Idappadi	Do.
	Dharmapuri ..	6 Arasampatti ..	Do.
4 Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	7 Tudiyalur ..	Do.
	Erode	8 Kodumudi ..	Do.
5 Tirunelveli ..	Tirunelveli ..	9 Melacheval ..	Do.
	Tuticorin	10 Perungulam ..	Do.
6 Tiruchirappalli ..	Tiruchirappalli (South) ..	11 Nangavaram ..	Do.
	Tiruchirappalli (North). ..	12 Thuraiyur ..	Do.
7 Tanjore	Tanjore	13 Tiruvaiyaru ..	Pending registration.
	Kumbakonam ..	14 Kuttalam ..	Bank registered and started.
8 South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	15 Kattumannarkoil.	Do.
	Tirukoyilur	16 Tiruvennainallur.	Do.
9 North Arcot ..	Vellore (South) ..	17 Kilpennathur ..	Do.
	Vellore (North) ..	18 Arcot	Do.
10 Chingleput ..	Chingleput	19 Acharapakkam ..	Do.
	Tiruvellore ..	20 Ponneri	Pending registration.
11 Ramanathapuram.	Ramanathapuram ..	21 Watrap	Do.
	Sivaganga	22 Thripuvanam ..	Registered but not started yet.
12 South Kanara ..	Mangalore	23 Kinnigoly ..	Registered and started.
	Kasaragode ..	24 Vittal	Registered but not started.
13 Malabar	Malabar (South) ..	25 Mannur	Pending registration.

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 545 asked by Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th November 1955, page 609 supra.]

Annexure I—vide clause (a).

List of merchant bodies invited to the Conference held on 30th September 1955.

1 The South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

2 The Hindusthan Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

3 The Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

4 The Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

5 The Tamil Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

6 The Madras Provincial Foodgrains Merchants' Association, Madras.

7 The Madras Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Madras.

8 The South India Skin and Hides Merchants' Association, Madras.

9 The Madras Motor Vehicles and Allied Merchants' Association, Madras.

10 The Madras Oil and Seeds Association, Madras.

11 The Madras Yarn Merchants' Association, Madras.

12 The Madras Jewellers and Diamond Merchants' Association, Madras.

13 The Madras Hotels' Association, Madras.

14 The Madras Kirana Merchants' Association.

15 The Madurai-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Madurai.

16 The Madurai Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Madurai.

17 The Tanjore District Rice Mill-Owners' Association, Tanjore.

18 The Tamilnad Varthaga Kazhagam, Kumbakonam.

19 The Virudhunagar Chamber of Commerce, Virudhunagar.

20 The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin.

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21 The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.

22 The Coimbatore Maligai Merchants' Association, Coimbatore

23 The Salem District Chamber of Commerce, Salem.

24 The Malabar Chamber of Commerce, Kozhikode.

25 The Malabar Produce Merchants' Association, Kozhikode.

26 The Kanara Chamber of Commerce, Mangalore.

Annexure II—vide clause (d).

Agenda for the Conference on 30th September 1955.

1 Constitution of Sales Tax Advisory Committee.

2 Levy of single point sales tax and commodities suggested for such levy.

3 Suggestions regarding administration of the Act. Practical difficulties of the trade.

4 Co-operation of merchants in the collection of arrears and checking of evasions.

5 Inspection by assessing officers—whether powers should be enlarged.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item V on page 613 supra.]

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.

(*Constituted on the* 21st *March* 1955.)

CHAIRMAN.

1 Dr. U. KRISHNA RAO.

MEMBERS.

2 The Hon. the Minister for Finance (Ex officio).
3 Sri T. ANANTHA PAI.
4 Sri R. S. ARUMUGAM.
5 Sri N. GOPALA MENON (till 27th September 1955).
6 Sri S. JAYARAMA REDDIAR.
7 Sri D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER.
8 Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR.
9 Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP.
10 Sri P. B. K. RAJA CHIDAMBARAM.
11 Sri K. RAJARAM.
12 Sri S. RAMALINGAM.
13 Sri V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR.
14 Sri A. RATNAM.
15 Sri S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM.
16 Dr. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU (from 4th October 1955).

SECRETARIAT.

Sri T. HANUMANTHAPPA—*Secretary*.
Sri A. MANICKAVELU—*Assistant Secretary*.

PART I—REPORT.

I

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Estimates, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this, the First Report.

2. The Committee on Estimates is one of the Committees newly constituted in accordance with the Madras Assembly Rules framed under clause (1) of Article 208 of the Constitution. These rules came into force on the 15th December 1954 and the Committee was constituted on the 21st March 1955 under the provisions contained in rule 162.

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II

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The functions of the Committee are—

(*a*) to report what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected;

(*b*) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(*c*) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

(*d*) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Legislature.

III

SITTINGS OF THE COMMITTEE AND SPEAKER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

3. The Committee held ten sittings from the date of its constitution to the date of this Report. The first sitting of the Committee was held on the 31st March 1955. Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, M.A., the then Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, inaugurated the Committee with a short speech—(vide Appendix I).*

IV

SELECTION OF ESTIMATES FOR SCRUTINY BY THE COMMITTEE.

4. At its second meeting on the 1st April 1955, the Committee decided to scrutinize the estimates relating to the following departments :—

(1) Public Works Department (Communications);

(2) Public Works Department (Buildings);

(3) Agricultural Machinery;

(4) Hospital Supplies, Medicines, etc.; and

(5) Sanitary Engineering Department.

Four sub-committees with five members on each were formed to prepare the questionnaire in respect of the above items. Accordingly the questionnaire framed by the sub-committees were forwarded to the departments concerned for replies.

* Pages 698–700.

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V

SCRUTINY OF THE ESTIMATES PERTAINING TO HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

5. Information called for in the questionnaire relating to hospital supplies, etc., was received first from the Health, Education and Local Administration Department, and hence, the Committee took up the scrutiny of the estimates pertaining to hospitals. The main object was to go into the question of the purchase of medicines, stores, diet articles, linen, etc., in hospitals. Incidentally, the Committee also considered the other points connected with the Hospital Administration.

6. The total estimated expenditure for Medical Department, i.e., Grant XVI—Medical is Rs. 3,15,99,800—Voted and Rs. 1,000—Charged. Out of this, the Estimate for Hospitals and Dispensaries is Rs. 2,47,71,300 made up of the following items :—

	RS.
Presidency Hospitals (excluding the Hospital of Indian Medicine).	82,58,700
Mufassal Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	1,42,13,200
Hospitals and Dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine.	5,91,200
Government Medical Officers employed in Institutions under the control of local bodies—	
Taluk Headquarters Institutions ..	1,05,200
Other Institutions	1,71,600
Grants to local bodies for medical purposes.	3,62,500
Grants to private medical institutions ..	7,36,600
Anti-Tuberculosis Centre for Teaching and Demonstration, Madras.	1,99,300
Subsidies to Medical Practitioners and Midwives for the maintenance of rural dispensaries.	1,20,000
Grants to Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh (Madras State Branch).	13,000
Mental Hospital	15,79,000
Development Schemes—	
Presidency Hospitals excluding the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.	3,22,600
Training of pupil-compounders	18,000
Improvements to hospitals	3,500

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Development Schems—*cont.*

	RS.
Local Authorities Medical Institutions taken over by Government.	1,98,800
Leprosy relief	1,36,300
Training of midwives	1,22,600
Primary centres	4,21,700
Total ..	2,75,73,800

ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

7. The head of the Medical Administration including the Department of Indigenous Medicine is the Director of Medical Services. He is assisted by the following officers in the head office :—

(1) Assistant Director of Medical Services (Indigenous Medicine).
(2) Assistant Director of Medical Services (Medical).
(3) Assistant Director of Medical Services (Employees' State Insurance).
} Civil Surgeons.

(4) Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Accounts).
(5) Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Administration).
} (Non-medical) Gazetted Assistants.

(6) Manager.

8. In the City, the General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital and the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine with the colleges attached are each under the charge of a Dean. The other city hospitals are in charge of the Superintendents of the rank of Civil Surgeons. In the mufassal, all District Headquarters Hospitals are maintained by the Government. Each hospital is in charge of a District Medical Officer, who is of the rank of a Civil Surgeon. The hospital at Fort Cochin though not a District Headquarters Hospital is in charge of an officer of the rank of Civil Surgeon in view of the special importance of that station. The District Medical Officers are responsible to the Director of Medical Services not only in regard to the efficient functioning of the hospitals in their charge but also in respect of the medical institutions in the taluk headquarters and other rural areas. The District Medical Officers are assisted by Assistant Surgeons one of whom is designated as Assistant District Medical Officer. Almost all hospitals at the taluk headquarters are maintained by the Government and even the few taluk headquarters hospitals at present maintained by the local bodies are manned by Government Medical Officers. The District Medical Officers exercise supervision over the professional work of the Medical Officers in charge of Local Fund and Municipal Medical Institutions.

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9. The scheme of rural medical relief is in vogue in this State, according to which medical practitioners and maternity assistants are encouraged to settle in villages to render free medical and maternity aid to the poor people. In certain cases, the Government meet the subsidy to the rural medical practitioners and maternity assistants. The local bodies meet the cost of medicines and drugs and they pay the dispensary's servants.

10. In order that the District Medical Officers and the Superintendents of larger hospitals may pay more attention to professional work, Lay Secretaries and Treasurers have been appointed in those hospitals to be in charge of the non-technical organization of the institutions, e.g., accounts, cash, etc.

Visit to Medical Institutions.

11. The Committee visited the following Medical Institutions in this State with a view to get first-hand knowledge of the working of the hospitals in the Madras City and in the District Headquarters :—

(1) Government General Hospital, Madras;

(2) Government Stanley Hospital, Madras;

(3) Government Mental Hospital, Madras;

(4) Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Madras; and

(5) Government District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

Out-patient Department.

12. During their visit to the General Hospital, Madras, the Committee observed that there was heavy rush in the Out-patient department and that many of the patients were not able to reach the particular departments or sections to which they had been directed. Sign boards, however bold, may not be adequate to guide the patients to the various departments or sections, as most of the patients who attend the Out-patient department, are illiterates. To obviate this difficulty, the Committee feel that the practice of having some guides in the Out-patient department, in the more-crowded city hospitals, should be introduced. These guides, properly chosen and instructed, can, in the opinion of the Committee, become one of the most important links of the administrative machinery in a hospital.

13. Some social organizations in the State may be approached to take up this work. If they are not forthcoming, steps may be taken by the hospitals to post some Nurses and Nursing Orderlies in the Out-patient departments of the hospitals to assist the patients during working hours.

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14. The Committee found that in the Government Stanley Hospital and in the Coimbatore District Headquarters Hospital, Out-patient treatment was available in the evening as well. Such treatment was not available in the Government General Hospital and in some of the Taluk and District Headquarters Hospitals. The Committee recommend that out-patient treatment in the evenings also may be introduced in the case of the Government General Hospital, Madras, and in all District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals where such treatment did not exist.

Overcrowding in Hospitals.

15. The Committee note that in almost all the hospitals, the occupied bed-strength is at least one-and-a-half times the sanctioned bed-strength. The sanctioned bed-strength and the occupied bed-strength in some of the hospitals as furnished by the authorities in the respective hospitals at the time of the Committee's visit were as follows :—

	Name of the hospital.	*Sanctioned bed-strength.*	*Occupied bed-strength.*
1	Government General Hospital, Madras ..	900	1,313
2	Government Mental Hospital, Madras ..	888	2,053
3	Government District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	500	733
4	Government Stanley Hospital, Madras ..	724	860

On account of this overcrowding, the Committee found that many patients were put not only betwen beds but also in the veranda.

A statement showing the bed-strength, total expenditure, income, etc., in all Government Hospitals in the City and the District Headquarters hospitals in the State is appended (Appendix IV).

16. Another feature which the Committee observed in the hospitals was that the patients who have been admitted over and above the sanctioned bed-strength were put on the floor. The committee fell in at instead of keeping them on the floor, cots of a cheap variety like charpoys, may be provided for them also.

17. During the visit to the Government District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, the Committee observed a ward which was not a pucca structure but only a shed, constructed at a cheap cost. The Committee feel that instead of spending large sums of money on the construction of pucca buildings, such sheds may be put up wherever possible, and the bed-strength of the hospitals increased. After all, patients only want their diseases to be cured. If such sheds are kept neat, the construction of buildings at heavy costs can certainly be avoided.

18. The Committee also take note of the fact that it will not be possible for the Government to construct buildings at all places where there is necessity to extend the hospital buildings. The Committee therefore recommend that, if the public in any

locality come forward with necessary funds for the construction of new hospitals or for the extension of the existing ones, the Government should render all help necessary in that direction, and should wherever necessary take over the buildings after their completion and sanction necessary staff and other hospital necessities in that regard. The Committee also feel that the Government should appeal to the public to help the Government in the matter of buildings.

19. The Committee suggest that all Taluk and District Headquarters Hospitals and the Royapetta Hospital in the City should be upgraded and their bed-strength increased. This will bring more and better medical relief to the villagers and also reduce the existing overcrowding in the City hospitals. The Committee also feel that the cost of maintenance of a bed in the mufassal hospitals will be much cheaper than in the City hospitals.

20. It was suggested to the Committee that there were chronic patients (patients who are in the hospitals for a number of years) in the hospitals and if separate provision was made to accommodate them elsewhere, over-crowding could be reduced to some extent. The Committee agree with that suggestion and recommend that a Chronic Diseases Hospital with sufficient bed-strength and with less number of doctors and nurses may be provided. At the same time the Committee note that provision has been made in the draft proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the construction of a Chronic Diseases Hospital in this State.

Diet.

21. In the Budget Estimates for the year 1955–56, a sum of about Rs. 65,00,000 has been provided for diet in all the hospitals in the State. The Committee gathered that there were Indian diet, European diet and other special diet like diabetic diet, children's diet, etc. Now-a-days, Europeans are not admitted in such large numbers as before. The Committee are of opinion that European diet may be abolished.

22. The Committee gathered that in some hospitals there was no classification in the diet as 'Vegetarian' and 'Non-Vegetarians. But, non-vegetarian dishes were supplied thrice a week and on those days vegetarians were supplied with only rice and *rasam*. The Committee feel that on the days when non-vegetarian dishes are supplied, the vegetarians should also be supplied with their usual diet.

23. In order to effect reduction in the expenditure on diet, the Committee suggest that except in the case of the absolutely indigent, the acutely sick and the post-operation patients, in all other cases self-dieting could be permitted if the doctor agrees to it and the patient so desires.

24. The Committee understand that at present in the Government Stanley and General Hospitals there are five nuns each on Rs. 90 per month whose main duty is to see that the food cooked

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in the kitchen reaches the patient without any pilferage in-between. The committee suggest that the nutrition authorities may be asked to visit the kitchens of the hospitals once a week and give necessary instructions for the proper preparation of the food.

PURCHASE OF DIET ARTICLES.

25. The ad-hoc Committee appointed by the Government in 1949 to examine the system of supply of diet articles, etc., to Government Medical Institutions considered that it might not be immediately practicable to open a Central Stores for the supply of non-perishable diet articles. The Committee, therefore, suggest the desirability of reconsidering the question of the starting of a Central Stores for the purchase of the major diet articles. The Committee think that the details of the scheme may be worked out and action taken on it by the Government.

LINEN.

26. One of the important hospital necessaries is linen. The Committee understand that the policy of the Government is that only khadi should be used for all items of clothing (including bed sheets and table cloths), theatre coverings, window curtains, etc. The cost of certain items of clothing made of khadi, and handloom and also cloths supplied by jail is as follows :—

Name of article.	*Mill-made.* RS. A. P.	*Jail-made.* RS. A. P.	*Handloom.* RS. A. P.	*Khadi.* RS. A. P.
Bed-sheet	6 0 0	9 10 6	7 15 0	13 1 0
Draw-sheet	..	3 7 3	5 15 0	7 8 6
Jack towel	..	2 9 0	..	4 9 0
Patna towel	..	1 8 0	..	3 8 0
Mortuary-sheet	..	9 10 6	..	16 0 0
Twill, unbleached	..	0 11 6	..	1 14 6
Drill, unbleached	..	0 15 3	..	2 11 9

From the figures set out it is evident that khadi is costlier than the handloom and the jail-made cloth. It will be much cheaper if mull cloth is used. As regards durability also khadi does not last long. The Committee understand that khadi towels wear out even within six months, whereas mill cloth lasts longer. This results in bed-sheets becoming costlier when they have to be replaced by new ones when condemned. At the same time the Committee understand that a large number of people of this State numbering about 40,000 spinners and 2,000 weavers are engaged in the production of khadi. If khadi is not used, there will be a corresponding increase in the number of unemployed persons. The Committee, therefore, feel that encouragement has to be given for the production of khadi and its use popularized. But it is a matter for the Government to consider, whether popularization of khadi should take the form of use of khadi in hospitals or of giving subsidy to khadi organizations.

MEDICINES.

27. The medicines required for the hospitals in this State are now obtained from the Medical Stores Depot. The depot is run by the Government of India. Indents are placed on the Medical Stores Depot. The available drugs are supplied and those not available are marked " Hereafter. Not available ". The Committee understand that such drugs are never supplied. Now, the heads of medical institutions are allowed to purchase such drugs from the local market. They call for quotations from some of the reliable firms and purchase from the firm which quotes the lowest rate. The heads of institutions are allowed to purchase medicines worth Rs. 500 at any one time, from the open market.

28. The Medical Stores Depot purchases the medicines from the manufacturing firms through the High Commissioner's office in London. Naturally, the cost of medicines purchased from the Medical Stores Depot is higher than that of medicines obtained in the local market. In one hospital the Committee were able to gather that the cost of one drug was cheaper by Rs. 1,500 per year by purchasing it from the open market instead of from the Medical Stores Depot.

A list showing Medical Stores Depot rates and the rates at which certain other drugs were purchased by the same hospital in 1954 is given below :—

Name of drug.	*Quantity.*	*Medical Stores Depot rate.*			*Local market rate.*			*Difference.*		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Multivite tablets ..	20,000	740	0	0	700	0	0	40	0	0
2 Sulphanilamide in lb.	75	454	11	0	356	4	0	79	7	0
3 Gardinal sodium amps.	2,000	875	0	0	700	0	0	175	0	0
4 Aqua Steralisata amps.	3,000	189	6	0	150	0	0	39	6	0

A list of some of the commonly used drugs with their cost in the Medical Stores Depot and in the open market is also given below :—

Item.	*Medical Stores Depot rate.*				*Local rate.*		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1 Pot. Iodide	18	0	0	per lb.	12	12	0
2 Phenacetimum	7	0	0	do.	5	9	6
3 Caffine Citras	20	0	0	do.	11	0	0
4 Tr. Opium	5	0	0		7	0	0
5 Tr. Ipecac	3	7	0		3	8	0
6 Lt. Camphor	1	2	3		1	8	0

29. The Committee understand that in addition to the cost of medicine, an extra amount is added towards packing charges which makes the medicine still costlier.

The Committee therefore feel that instead of getting the medicines from the Medical Stores Depot, it will be well to devise a system by which the heads of medical institutions may be authorized

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to purchase their requirements from the agents of the recognized manufacturing firms direct. If necessary, the Committee feel that the question of constituting a separate Medical Stores for this State may be examined by the Government.

INSTRUMENTS.

30. The instruments required for the medical institutions in this State are all purchased from the Medical Stores Depot. The Medical Stores Depot purchases them from foreign countries through the Office of the High Commissioner. In the result, the overhead charges are all placed on the instruments, and the cost of the instruments increased. A comparative statement showing the prices of certain items of hospital necessities with their rost as charged for by the Medical Stores Depot and by private agencies in the open market is given below :—

Item.	*Medical Stores Depot rate.*		*Local rate.*	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
1 Bedpans	6 2 0	each.	4 9 1	each.
2 Breast pump	3 12 0	do.	1 0 0	do.
3 Catgut 2/0 Brauns	20 4 0	do.	14 0 0	do.
4 Catheters I.R.	0 15 6	do.	0 6 1	do.
5 C.T. Silk	1 8 0	do.	1 8 0	do.
6 Mattress Dunlopillo 3′×6′×4″ ..	211 0 0	do.	153 12 0	+ sales tax each.

Another comparative statement showing the prices of certain items of articles which one of the City Hospitals purchased in the year 1954 for its use is also given below :—

Name of drug.	*Quantity.*	*Medical Stores Depot.*	*Local Market rate.*	*Difference.*
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Syringe all glass 10 c.c.	72	364 8 0	90 0 0	274 8 0
2 Syringe all glass 20 c.c.	36	90 0 0	22 8 0	67 8 0
3 Syringe all glass 20 c.c.	12	139 8 0	27 8 0	112 0 0
4 Spinal needles ..	50	315 10 0	188 0 0	127 10 0
5 Knee hammer ..	6	45 6 0	21 0 0	24 6 0
6 Ethyl chloride spray ..	40	85 0 0	80 0 0	5 0 0

The Committee feel that direct purchase of instruments from foreign countries from the makers through their agents in India, if resorted to, will certainly bring the cost of such instruments lower than quoted by the Medical Stores Depot. The delay in getting the instruments may also be avoided. The Committee again feel that as far as possible instruments made in India should be encouraged. It was pointed out that Indian-made instruments were not so good as the foreign-made ones. The Committee recommend that a separate committee consisting of experts should be constituted to go into the question of suitability or otherwise of using locally-made surgical and other instruments.

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MALE NURSES.

31. The system of male nursing was introduced in Madras in the year 1937. At present the proportion of male nurses to female nurses is 1 : 6. The Committee feel that male nurses have a definite place in police hospitals and in the men's sections of the Mental and Venereal Diseases departments of other hospitals. The Committee recommend that with regard to other places female nurses may be employed.

OCCUPATION THERAPY IN THE MENTAL HOSPITAL AND SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS TO WARD-BOYS AND PEONS IN THE OFFICES.

32. In the Mental Hospital, the Committee observed that in certain sections such as Occupation Therapy section the patients were taught occupations like weaving, spinning, tailoring, gardening, etc., and these sections proved to be a source of income to the Government (vide Appendix III).* The Committee recommend that such sections should be increased and encouraged. In these sections the necessary yarn may be supplied and cloths for the peons and ward-boys may also be produced. With regard to stitching of the cloths, the Committee recommend that tailoring made to measurements may be adopted. At present there seems to be some delay in the supply of uniforms by the Controller of Stationery. This may be investigated and delay avoided. The Committee are of opinion that all cloths may be stitched by the tailors who are in the permanent employment of the hospitals.

VI

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

33. The College of Indigenous Medicine was started in the year 1925 for teaching both systems of medicines, the idea being that the system of indigenous medicine was not complete and that the knowledge gained in the modern system of medicine with the aid of science and experiments could be used to study the indigenous system. Various committees since that time have gone into this question and have tried to improve the integrated study of the two systems of medicine.

The Committee gather that much progress however has not been made under this integration. The Committee were told that the teaching on the modern side in the College of Indigenous Medicine was not equal to that of the M.B.B.S course. The Committee also understand that the doctors, after leaving the college, practise only the modern system of medicine, even though their knowledge in that system is much limited. The Committee therefore question the wisdom of having such an integrated course. The Committee feel that in the College of Indigenous Medicine, only indigenous systems of medicine should be taught and for this purpose suggest the appointment of an expert committee to go into this question and come to a definite conclusion. If, however, it is decided that the present system should continue, the Committee

* Pages 707–710.

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would recommend the upgrading of the teaching of allopathic system of medicine and the formation of a research department where research into the drugs of Indian medicine should be done by those qualified and competent to do it. In case it is decided to have this as a Shudda Ayurvedic College, the present high standard for entrance like a pass in the Intermediate Examination may not be necessary.

VII

ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVAILING IN THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE STATE.

34. There was a general feeling among the Members of the Committee that there is a certain amount of corrupt practices existing in Hospitals in the matter of admissions, treatment, as also the supply of diet. The Committee, however, did not go into the question in detail. The Committee suggest the appointment of a special committee to investigate into this matter.

VIII

CONCLUSION.

35. After having gone into the working of the hospitals in this State the Committee find that the scope for reducing the expenditure is not much. Wherever they went the Committee found overcrowding and the present strength of staff was not able to cope with the work. Almost all the hospitals have to deal with more number of patients than what has been provided for. However, the Committee have made the above recommendations having in view the need for economizing the expenditure on the one hand and the efficient running of the institutions on the other though the latter objective may result in some extra expenditure.

The Committee place on record their thanks to the Director of Medical Services and the Deans of the General Hospital, Stanley Hospital, and the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, the District Medical Officer, Coimbatore, the Collector of Madras and the Chairman of the General Hospital Advisory Committee for the valuable assistance that they gave to the Committee in their work.

U. KRISHNA RAO,
Chairman.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
11*th November* 1955.

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PART II—MINUTES.

FIRST MEETING.

31st March 1955.

The Committee met from 4-30 p.m. to 5-15 p.m. in the Chamber of the Hon. the Speaker.

PRESENT :

1 Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

2 Sri T. Anantha Pai.
3 Sri R. S. Arumugam.
4 Sri N. Gopala Menon.
5 Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
6 Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
7 Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
8 Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
9 Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.
10 Sri K. Rajaram.
11 Sri S. Ramalingam.
12 Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

Invitees.

1 Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Hon. Speaker.

2 Sri T. A. Verghese, Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

INAUGURATION BY THE SPEAKER.

1. At the request of the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. Speaker inaugurated the first meeting of the Committee on Estimates. He traced the history of the Committee in the House of Commons and also explained the usefulness of such a Committee in India.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 1st April 1955, in the Secretary's room.

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SECOND MEETING.

1st April 1955.

The Committee met from 4 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. in the Secretary's room.

PRESENT :

1 Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

2 Sri T. Anantha Pai.
3 Sri R. S. Arumugam.
4 Sri N. Gopala Menon.
5 Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
6 Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
7 Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.
8 Sri K. Rajaram.
9 Sri S. Ramalingam.
10 Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
11 Sri A. Ratnam.
12 Sri C. Subramaniam.
13 Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

Invitee.

Sri T. A. Verghese, Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

SELECTION OF ESTIMATES FOR SCRUTINY.

2. After some discussion as to which of the Departments the Committee should scrutinize during the year the Committee decided to take up the following items, viz., (1). Public Works Department (Communications), (2) Agricultural machinery, (3) Public Works Department (Buildings), and (4) Hospital supplies, medicines, etc.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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Formation of Sub-Committees.

3. The Committee also decided to form four sub-committees and entrust the scrutiny of each of the above departments to one of the sub-committees. Accordingly the following sub-committees were formed :—

Members	Sub-Committee
Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder Sri N. Gopala Menon Sri R. S. Arumugam	Sub-Committee on Public Works Department (Communications).
Sri K. Rajaram Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar Sri S. Ramalingam Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar	Sub-Committee on Agricultural Machinery.
Sri S. Swayamprakasam Sri R. S. Arumugam Sri T. Anantha Pai Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar Sri K Rajaram	Sub-Committee on Public Works Department (Buildings).
Sri S. Ramalingam Sri S. Swayamprakasam Sri A. Ratnam Sri M. Narayana Kurup Sri T. Anantha Pai	Sub-Committee on Hospital Supplies, Medicines, etc.

4. The Committee resolved that the Chairman should be a Member of all the Sub-Committees.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

THIRD MEETING.

23rd June 1955.

The Committee met from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. in the Committee Room.

Present :

1 Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman*.

Members.

2 Sri T. Anantha Pai.
3 Sri R. S. Arumugam.
4 Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
5 Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
6 Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
7 Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.

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8 Sri K. Rajaram.

9 Sri S. Ramalingam.

10 Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

11 Sri A. Ratnam.

12 Sri C. Subramaniam.

13 Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

Witnesses.

Sri K. Ghulam Mahmood, Joint Secretary to Government, Health, Education and Local Administration Department.

Lieut.-Col. Sangham Lal, Director of Medical Services.

Sri R. Rangachari, Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

(Sri T. A. Varghese, Secretary to Government, Finance Department, was present in the forenoon. The witnesses were present in the afternoon.)

5. The proceedings opened with a welcome speech from the Chairman.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS.

6. The Committee decided that a note should be circulated to all the heads of departments informing them of the importance of the Committee and requesting them to forward their replies to the questionnaire of the Committee as early as possible.

7. It was agreed that for a meeting of the Committee ten days' notice was necessary and that the programme fixed for the meeting needed no change.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE (INTERNAL WORKING).

8. The Committee then considered the Draft Rules of Procedure (Internal Working).

9. Rule 1 was approved with the omission of the words " At the beginning of each financial year ".

10. Rules 2 to 7 were approved.

11. While considering rule 8, the Committee decided to ascertain the practice in the Lok Sabha on the following points :—

(1) Whether the Ministers are invited to attend the meetings of the Committee on Estimates and to give their views?

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(2) Whether outsiders or non-officials who may be competent to give expert opinion are permitted to be invited to attend the meetings of the Estimates Committee to give their expert advice?

12. Rules 9 and 10 were approved.

13. Rule 11 was agreed to in the following amended form :—

"11. A record of the proceedings of each meeting will be kept by the Secretary; but a verbatim record of the evidence will also be kept."

14. Rule 12 was approved.

15. The Committee decided to delete rule 13 in the light of rule 14 and the provisions in the Madras Assembly Rules.

16. Rules 14 to 17 were approved.

17. The Committee considered whether the proposed rule 18 will go against the spirit of the Assembly Rules. It was agreed that the Lok Sabha might be addressed in the matter and if their rules did not provide for minutes of dissent in respect of the Reports of the Committee, steps might be taken to amend the Assembly Rules.

18. Rule 19 was agreed to with the substitution of the words "other than" for the words "who is not a member or."

19. Rules 20 to 22 were approved. The Committee however wanted to know whether advance copies of the Report could not be made available to other Ministers also as was done in the case of the Finance Minister. The Chairman said that the practice in the Lok Sabha in this regard might be ascertained.

20. Rule 23 was approved with the omission of the second sentence.

21. Rule 24 was approved.

22. The Committee felt that rule 25 was unnecessary and decided to omit the same.

23. Rule 26 was approved.

PROGRAMME OF SITTINGS.

24. The Committee decided to sit till 1 p.m. and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to examine the Director of Medical Services. It was also decided to visit the General Hospital and the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine and if possible the Stanley Hospital on the 24th morning and to meet at 3 p.m. in the Committee Room on that day to decide the further programme of work.

VISIT TO DISTRICT AND TALUK HEADQUARTERS HOSPITALS.

25. In order to enable the members to get first-hand knowledge of the working of the Hospitals in the district and taluk headquarters, it was agreed that the Government should be addressed to permit the members of the Committee to visit some Taluk and District Headquarters Hospitals selected at random.

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HOSPITAL OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

26. On a request from Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, it was decided to call for the details in respect of the working of the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Chetput, on the lines of those obtained in respect of the other hospitals.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LETTERS FROM SRI A. RATNAM, A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

27. The Chairman read out the letters received from Sri A. Ratnam requesting the Committee to obtain information from the Director of Harijan Welfare on certain points relating to the Removal of Untouchability Scheme subsidized by the Government of India. After some discussion, the Committee decided not to take any action on the letters.

(At this stage, the Committee rose for lunch.)

(After lunch.)

28. On being asked as to the District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals he would suggest for the Committee to visit, the Director of Medical Services stated that Coimbatore and Tiruppur might be selected. Accordingly, the Committee decided to visit the hospitals at Coimbatore and Tiruppur.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

29. As desired by the Committee, the Director of Medical Services gave a general background of the Medical Administration in the State. He stated that there were two categories (subsidized and non-subsidized) of Rural Medical Practitioners practising either Indigenous or Modern Medicine. Although there was provision for about 400 dispensaries, only 50 subsidized and 147 non-subsidized dispensaries existed now. The dispensaries were not working well because the rural practitioners were given only Rs. 900 plus Rs. 1,000 for medicine per year.

30. Then, there were the Local Fund dispensaries and hospitals run by Local Boards. The Local Boards did not pay the doctors enough salary. About 26 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals were run by District Boards and the rest by Government. The bed-strength of those hospitals varied from 6 to 10. The Government doctors were posted to the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals under the Local Boards.

31. The Committee elicited suggestions of the Director of Medical Services in regard to the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals under the Five-Year Plan.

32. Reverting to the subject of Medical Administration in the district level, the Director of Medical Services said that the administration of the District Hospital was in the hands of

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the District Medical Officer, who was also the Advisor to the Local Boards and to the Community Development Project Officers. They had paid and honorary staff, employed according to the requirements of the hospitals. The paid and honorary surgeons were given facilities to perform their duty independently of the District Medical Officer. Most of the hospitals had X-Ray Units, Tuberculosis clinics, Blood Banks, Operation theatres, etc., and fairly good medical aid was provided there.

Medical Stores Depot.

33. The Director of Medical Services informed that medicines were supplied by the Medical Stores Depot run by the Government of India to most of the States. There were two or three States, **for instance,** Uttar Pradesh, which did not purchase their requirements from the Medical Stores Depot. There were advantages and disadvantages in purchasing medicines from that depot. If the medicines were obtained direct from the market, there would be a saving of 25 per cent but at the same time there would be great scope for complaint.

Furniture and Cloth.

34. The Director of Medical Services stated that the furniture intended for hospitals were obtained from the jails which were very costly. About cloth, he stated that they had to purchase khadi, which was more expensive and which wore off quickly. Quoting an instance, the Director of Medical Services said that a bed-sheet, which used to cost Rs. 1–8–0, now cost Rs. 16. There were also complaints from Nursing Orderlies about the dress supplied to them.

35. The Committee enquired about the saving that would be effected if khadi was given up and the purchase of other cloth was allowed. The Director of Medical Services stated that the cost would then be only two-thirds of the present amount.

Staff.

36. The Committee gathered that the present staff was overworked. Actually, the strength of doctors required to be trebled and that of the nursing staff increased to five times the present strength. When the Committee asked the reasons for the delay in supplying uniforms for the last grade servants, it was stated that the supply had to come from the Superintendent of Stationery.

37. The Chairman requested the members to assemble in the Legislators' Hostel at 8-30 a.m. on 24th June 1955 to visit the hospitals.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 24th June 1955.

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FOURTH MEETING.

24th June 1955.

The Committee met from 3 p.m. to 4-10 p.m. in the Committee Room.

PRESENT :

1 Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

2 Sri T. Anantha Pai.

3 Sri R. S. Arumugam.

4 Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.

5 Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.

6 Sri M. Narayana Kurup.

7 Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.

8 Sri K. Rajaram.

9 Sri S. Ramalingam.

10 Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

11 Sri A. Ratnam.

12 Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

(Sri R. Rangachari, Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, was also present.)

38. The Chairman informed the Members of the Committee that if they had further questions to ask in the light of experience gained by them during their visit to the hospitals, they could send them to the Legislature Secretariat for getting the replies from the department and circulating them to members.

39. It was agreed to combine the inspection of other works and institutions connected with other departments during the visit of the Committee to Coimbatore.

40. The Committee decided to visit Coimbatore on the 19th and 20th July 1955 and re-assemble at Madras at 11 a.m. on the 29th and 30th July 1955 in the Committee Room. The Chairman stated that the exact places to be visited by the Committee would be fixed up in consultation with the Minister for Finance.

41. The Committee also decided to visit the Women and Children Hospital and the Stanley Hospital, Madras, on a future date to be decided.

The Committee then adjourned.

FIFTH MEETING.

29th July 1955.

The Committee met from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. in the Committee Room.

PRESENT :

1 Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

2 Sri T. Anantha Pai.
3 Sri R. S. Arumugam.
4 Sri N. Gopala Menon.
5 Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
6 Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
7 Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
8 Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
9 Sri K. Rajaram.
10 Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
11 Sri A. Ratnam.
12 Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

Witnesses.

1 Lieut.-Col. Sangham Lal, Director of Medical Services.

2 Dr. C. K. Prasada Rao, Dean, Government General Hospital, Madras.

3 Dr. K. N. Pisharoty, Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

4 Dr. A. Srinivasalu Naidu, Dean, Hospital and College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

5 Sri Abdul Hameed Khan, Chairman of the General Hospital Advisory Committee.

(The witnesses were present at the afternoon meeting of the Committee.)

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE.

42. The Committee considered rules 8, 18 and 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee (Internal Working) which were not approved on the 23rd June 1955 pending clarification from the Lok Sabha on certain points and decided as follows :—

(1) Rule 8 be approved as it was;

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(2) No special provision need be made in the rules in the matter of taking evidence from non-officials;

(3) Madras Assembly Rules be amended so as to permit no minutes of dissent to the reports of the Committee on Estimates;

(4) Rule 20 be approved with the omission of the words " and the Finance Minister " in line 4.

PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES SUMMONED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

43. The Committee considered the question of payment of travelling allowance to the witnesses who may be summoned before the Committee for giving evidence on the Estimates under consideration and it was decided that the question might be examined by the Legislature (Assembly) Secretariat.

VENUE OF SITTINGS.

44. The Committee decided that the Rules of the Assembly might be so amended as to enable the Hon. the Speaker to accord permission to hold the sittings of the Committees of the Assembly outside Madras or to visit places outside Madras in connexion with the work of such Committees and that the working of the rule might be watched for a year.

ELICITING OF INFORMATION ON CERTAIN FURTHER POINTS.

45. The Committee wanted to elicit information on the following points :—

(1) Details of administration of the Drugs Act, 1940, e.g., number of officers (clerks, Inspectors, etc.) employed for the purpose in the City and in the districts, under item 1—Medical Establishments.

(2) Details of expenditure incurred on international experts under item 2—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(3) Details of expenditure on rates and taxes and buildings and equipment grant under the same head.

(4) Whether samples sent to the Imperial Serologist or the Chemical Examiner were Government samples or samples sent by private individuals and, if the latter, whether any charge was levied for such examination.

(5) Details of Development Schemes with special reference to the number of hospitals taken over by the Government from local bodies and the number of midwifery training centres opened newly.

(6) Details of expenditure on Government and Government-aided private tuberculosis sanatoria and anti-leprosy institutions with information as to the extent of Government control on the latter.

VISIT TO MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

46. The Committee decided to visit the Mental Hospital at Kilpauk and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram.

CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AT VELLORE.

47. The Committee decided to call for details of expenditure incurred by the Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore on diet, beds, etc., in order to have a comparative study of figures and if, after scrutiny of the details, it was considered that a personal visit to the hospital would be more useful, the Committee might pay a visit to that hospital.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO THE WITNESSES APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE IN THE AFTERNOON.

48. The Committee considered and decided the draft questions to be put to the witnesses appearing before the Committee in the afternoon.

(The Committee then rose for lunch.)

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

49. The Committee proceeded to examine the Director of Medical Services, the Deans of the General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital and the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine and Sri Abdul Hameed Khan, Chairman of the General Hospital Advisory Committee.

KEEPING OPEN THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL IN THE EVENING.

50. The Director of Medical Services stated that the Out-patient department of the General Hospital could be kept open in the evening also, if more staff was sanctioned for that purpose. The staff was divided into units and one unit a day worked for all the 24 hours of the day. The Chief Officers, after attending to out-patients till about 10-30 a.m., had to attend to teaching work till 1-30 or 2 p.m.

GUIDES IN THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

51. The Director of Medical Services stated that two or three ladies—social workers—might be appointed to guide the patients. In the year 1947–48, the social service organization took up that job, but subsequently they faded away.

NURSES.

52. The Director of Medical Services stated that the Government of India appointed a Committee to review the conditions of service, emoluments, etc., of the nurses and that the Health Minister of this State was the President. That Committee went

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into the question of employing married nurses. This State Government was of the view that there were lots of difficulties in employing them. But, the Bombay and Delhi States held a different view and in the end the Committee left it to the States concerned to decide the desirability or otherwise of appointing such nurses. In that connexion they also recommended that married girls should not be taken for training unless they were widows, and that unmarried girls taken for training should not be allowed to get married during the course of training. In respect of male nurses there were no such problems.

53. Regarding the question whether all the trained nurses had been employed, some two or three years ago they had a surplus of 250 trained nurses. As a result of that they had to cut down the training programme. At present the surplus was about 100. They were trying to provide them with employment as far as possible. They could not absorb all the trained nurses unless additional posts were sanctioned.

54. The Director of Medical Services also stated that the system of Male Nursing was started in this State in 1938. All the other States felt that there should be no such thing as "Male Nurses". This State had reduced the number of male nurses now. The proportion of male nurses to female nurses employed was 1 : 6. No doubt there were certain departments where male nurses would be more useful. The Director of Medical Services personally felt that the males had a small role to play as nurses.

SELF-DIETING.

55. The Director of Medical Services stated that in 1947–48 a Committee was appointed to find out the nutritional values of diets supplied in various hospitals. The Committee reported that on the whole the nutritional values of diets supplied in the hospitals were satisfactory. Again another Committee was appointed to find out (1) the nutritional value and (2) the methods of cooking that should be adopted to preserve the maximum value of nutrition in food. Along with that, the question of giving training to cooks was also under consideration. The report of the Committee had been sent to all the Deans and the final recommendations were not yet ready.

56. In respect of self-dieting, it would be extremely difficult to allow that especially in teaching hospitals. Home diet would not be suitable in serious cases requiring specialist treatment. Self-dieting would upset the teaching programme of the hospital. In non-teaching hospitals 90 per cent of the people could not afford to give a good diet. Self-dieting could be permitted provided it did not disturb the other patients and the work of the hospitals. If the Committee felt that self-dieting would be better, they could try it as an experimental measure in a few non-teaching institutions. Also, there would be no objection if the Committee felt that canteens could be opened by Government and good food

supplied to patients. But, the management of such canteens should be under some other department and not under the Medical department.

MEDICAL STORES DEPOT.

57. As regards the purchase of medicines, the Director of Medical Services said, the starting of a State Stores would not be advantageous over the present system of purchasing through the Medical Stores Depot. If purchases were made directly or through State Stores, during times of emergency they had no right to expect help from any other part of India. For example, there were floods in Assam and Bihar, and there were shortage of stores. The Central Stores could immediately supply their needs. It was, therefore, desirable to have an All-India organization for such things.

MONETARY LIMIT ON THE PURCHASE OF MEDICINES BY THE HEADS OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

58. The monetary limit on the purchase of medicines by the heads of Medical Institutions might be increased if it was felt that because of the limit, there was delay in getting the required medicines.

HOSPITAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

59. The President of the General Hospital Advisory Committee said that there were two classes of recommendations made by the Hospital Advisory Committee—those that could be attended to by the Dean and the others by the Director of Medical Services. All the recommendations that could be attended to by the Dean were being implemented. The rest which had to be attended to by the Director of Medical Services on sanction from the Government were always lodged because the Government were intent on reducing expenditure.

60. The Director of Medical Services stated that the recommendations were given effect to wherever possible. Where there were technical difficulties they were sent up to Government for sanction. As regards the duties of the Advisory Committee, he said that it was derogatory to the profession and the institution to allow the Members to ask the patients whether they had private consultations with the doctor before admission, etc.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM AND MODERN MEDICINE.

61. The Director of Medical Services said that the Government of India appointed a Committee in 1943–44 and the recommendation of that Committee was that there should be some synthesis between the two systems, i.e., the people coming out from those institutions should have some knowledge of western medicine. Another Committee was appointed in 1952 and they also emphasised the necessity for integration of the two systems. The question was again under the examination of the Government.

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62. Regarding surgery in the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, he stated that he knew of no system of "Ayurveda Surgery". Students there were taught surgery and there was a Surgeon for that purpose. The patients attending that hospital were attended to by that Surgeon instead of being sent to the General Hospital. The Director of Medical Services said that the University would not permit the mixing up of the two types of students.

BUILDINGS FOR HOSPITALS.

63. The Director of Medical Services stated that it was not necessary to have extraordinarily strong buildings except for teaching institutions but would suffice if the wards were like the one in Coimbatore District Headquarters Hospital.

COLLEGE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

64. The Dean of the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine said that the College had been started in 1925 for teaching both systems of medicines, the idea being that the system of Indigenous Medicine was not complete and that the knowledge gained in the modern system of medicine with the aid of science and experiments could be used for the study of indigenous system. The syllabus had not been equal to that of the M.B.B.S. although it was said that it was on a par with that. Various Committees went into that question and they had come to the conclusion that teaching on the modern side in that College was not equal to that of the M.B.B.S. course for purposes of registration. G.C.I.M. was only a diploma recognized by Government and not by the University.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 30th July 1955.

SIXTH MEETING.

30th July 1955.

The Committee met from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the Committee Room.

PRESENT:

1. Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

2. Sri T. Anantha Pai.
3. Sri R. S. Arumugam.
4. Sri N. Gopala Menon.
5. Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
6. Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
7. Sri M. Narayana Kurup.

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8. Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.

9. Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

10. Sri A. Ratnam.

11. Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

Witnesses.

1. Sri V. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S., Collector of Madras.

2. Dr. A. Srinivasalu Naidu, Dean of the College of Indigenous Medicine.

65. The Committee proceeded to examine the Collector of Madras who was the President of the Governing Body of the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.

College of Indigenous Medicine.

66. The Collector of Madras, giving his personal views, said that the College of Indigenous Medicine, in its present form, in addition to giving instruction in the Indigenous systems of medicine, gave instruction in allopathy, and produced a " mongrel " type of practitioner. Those practitioners were not properly qualified in allopathy and their standard of allopathic knowledge was not much higher than that of an allopathic compounder. Compounders in allopathic hospitals were not allowed to treat patients. Yet, the Indigenous Medicine degree-holders were allowed to practice allopathy. This was not safe in the interests of the public. Whatever might be said about the merits of Indigenous Medicine, it was a fact that the graduates from that College showed a tendency to practice more allopathy than Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani. They freely prescribed allopathic drugs. For instance, Penicillin was a drug which was certainly allopathic and could not be called Indigenous. Yet, graduates from the College of Indigenous Medicine freely prescribed Penicillin whenever they thought that it would give success.

Growth of Modern Medicine.

67. The Collector stated that every nation had contributed to the edifice of modern medicine as it stood to-day. India had made great contributions in the past (for instance, in the treatment of leprosy) and would do so in future. Other countries had also contributed much to the growth of modern medicine. Allopathic doctors were still groping in the dark and there were many problems which they had not yet solved. The ancient knowledge which went under the head " Indigenous Medicine " might contain much that was useful. That should be examined scientifically. If that was done, it was possible that they might make vital and new additions to modern medicine. The College of Indigenous Medicine was not helping towards that.

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RESEARCH INTO THE DRUGS OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

68. The Collector stated that a separate research department should be created to research into the drugs and the practices of Indian Medicine. The institute should be manned by those who were qualified to do research. They should be allopathic doctors of high qualification. In his view, practitioners purely of Indigenous Medicine were not competent to do research.

STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

69. So far as the students of the College were concerned, the Collector stated that there were two alternatives. One was to give them instruction only in Indigenous Medicine. The other was to give them instruction in allopathic medicine also, but care should be taken to see that the allopathic instruction was given under the supervision of a competent allopathic doctor and was of such a quality as would enable the students to practice safely allopathic medicine if they wanted.

CHEAPNESS OF AYURVEDIC DRUGS.

70. On the point of cheapness of Ayurvedic drugs, the Collector said that some of the herbs which were prescribed in the ancient texts were first of all not easily identifiable. The terms contained in the ancient texts were now a matter for conjecture, even as the mountains and rivers described in Valmiki Ramayana were now matters for conjecture. Secondly, the herbs prescribed in the texts were not available in the same quantities as before. With the destruction of forests and the opening up of cultivation, wild plants were becoming more scarce and Ayurvedic practitioners would confirm that it was more and more difficult to get medical plants. So. the so-called cheapness of Ayurvedic drugs was a thing which would be less and less in evidence as time went on. Those herbs which research proved to be useful would have to be cultivated artificially. The active principle in those drugs would have to be identified and synthesised economically in the same manner as Indigo was synthesised. If the Lignite Project in South Arcot was a success they would have a flourishing coal-tar industry from which both drugs and dye-stuffs could be manufactured, even as they had been manufactured in the western countries, particularly Germany. Drugs of modern medicine should then be cheaper than they were to-day.

71. The Dean of the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine explained the procedure for the preparation and distribution of drugs in the hospital.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AT KOTTAKKAL.

72. The Committee decided to call for information as to whether the Ayurvedic College at Kottakkal was recognized by the Government, whether the students there underwent training for five years, whether it was possible to give them training in allopathy and whether any subsidy was given to that College by the Government.

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EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

73. The Committee also decided to invite Sri Sankunni Menon and Dr. Srinivasamurthy to tender evidence before the Committee. The Committee agreed to invite Sri V. Venkatraman, President of the Hospital Workers' Union, Madras, for examination.

VISIT TO THE STANLEY HOSPITAL AND THE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

74. The Committee decided to visit the Stanley Hospital and the Government Mental Hospital.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

75. The Committee decided to ascertain the recommendations of the Hospital Advisory Committees in respect of the General Hospital, the Coimbatore District Headquarters Hospital and the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine for the last one year and the action taken thereon.

* * * *

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

SEVENTH MEETING.

12th September 1955.

The Committee met from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Committee Room.

PRESENT :

1. Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman*.

Members.

2. Sri R. S. Arumugam.
3. Sri N. Gopala Menon.
4. Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
5. Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
6. Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
7. Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
8. Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram
9. Sri K. Rajaram.
10. Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
11. Sri S. Ramalingam.
12. Sri A. Ratnam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary*.

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DRAFT REPORT ON HOSPITAL SUPPLIES, MEDICINES, ETC.

76. The Committee took up consideration of the Draft Report on Hospital Supplies, Medicines, etc., and approved certain sections with some modifications.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m. on the 13th September 1955.

EIGHTH MEETING.

13th September 1955.

The Committee met from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Committee Room.

PRESENT :

1. Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

2. Sri R. S. Arumugam.
3. Sri N. Gopala Menon.
4. Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
5. Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
6. Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
7. Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
8. Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.
9. Sri K. Rajaram.
10. Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
11. Sri S. Ramalingam.
12. Sri A. Ratnam.
13. Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

DRAFT REPORT ON HOSPITAL SUPPLIES, MEDICINES, ETC.

77. The Committee resumed consideration of the Draft Report on Hospital Supplies, Medicines, etc., and approved it with certain modifications.

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The Committee then adjourned *sine die.*

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NINTH MEETING.

10th November 1955.

The Committee met from 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. in the Committee Room.

PRESENT :

Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

Sri R. S. Arumugam.

Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup.

Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.

Sri K. Rajaram.

Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.

Sri S. Ramalingam.

Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

Sri A. Ratnam.

Sri A. Swayamprakasam.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, who was elected in the place of Sri N. Gopala Menon, was welcomed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee.

SIGNING OF THE REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The Committee authorized the Chairman to sign the Draft Report of the Committee on Hospitals and Dispensaries.

STATISTICS REGARDING THE BED STRENGTH, ETC., IN CERTAIN HOSPITALS.

The Chairman read out a statement received from the Director of Medical Services containing the information on the bed strength, fees collected from the special ward patients, etc. As that was an important statement, it was decided to circulate it to the Members for suggestions, if any, to be sent by the Members to the Committee before 21st November 1955 and to incorporate the statement in the Report as an Appendix.

* * * *

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, 11th November 1955.

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TENTH MEETING.

11th November 1955.

The Committee met from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m

PRESENT :

Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Members.

Sri R. S. Arumugam.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup.

Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.

Sri K. Rajaram.

Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.

Sri S. Ramalingam.

Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar..

Sri A. Swayamprakasam.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.

Secretariat.

Sri T. Hanumanthappa—*Secretary.*

ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVAILING IN THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The Committee decided to add the following paragraph in the report on Hospitals and Dispensaries :—

" There is a general feeling among the Members of the Committee that there is a certain amount of corrupt practices existing in Hospitals in the matter of admissions, treatment, as also supply of diet. The Committee, however, did not go into the question in detail. The Committee suggest the appointment of a special committee to investigate into this matter."

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

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APPENDIX I.

Address by Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, M.A., Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, inaugurating the Committee on Estimates.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee on Estimates:

First of all I thank you and the Chairman for inviting me to inaugurate the first meeting of the Committee on Estimates.

After the Crimean and the Afghan Wars, the House of Commons found that a huge expenditure had been incurred on them and wanted to scrutinise the expenditure in detail. It appointed a committee to go into the war contracts and war expenditure. That was the beginning of the Estimates Committee. It was called at that time the Committee on National Expenditure. In 1902, again a committee was constituted to go into the details of Government expenditure. It was continued in 1903 also. This committee was more or less a select committee and came to be called Estimates Committee. In the years 1914–18, during the Great War, there was a committee appointed to examine the expenditure on Defence Services, Civil Defence and other services directly connected with the war. This committee did very good work during those years. It is said that it held 1,700 sittings, visited Government establishments and examined 3,500 witnesses. The committee had and even now such committees have power to divide themselves into sub-committees. In England and Delhi, the Finance Minister is not a member of the committee. It is so because, they fear that he will influence their judgment. But here in our rules, we have provided that the Finance Minister will be an ex-officio member of the committee. I hope there will be no basis for such fear here.

Then, I shall quote what Dr. John Mathai said in the Parliament in 1950 on how the Estimates Committee functions in the United Kingdom. He said:

" What the Estimates Committee does in the United Kingdom is briefly this—the Budget Estimates of expenditure for the latest year are examined by this Committee. They examine the estimates of each Ministry in very great detail. As a matter of fact, I think the United Kingdom Estimates Committee takes about five years to cover the whole range of governmental administration. In other words each year they take a few selected Ministries, and go into the estimated expenditure of each Ministry in great detail."

According to Erskine May, the Estimates Committee of the United Kingdom was empowered to examine any of the Estimates presented to the House, to suggest the form in which the Estimates might be presented and to report what economics consistent with the policy implied in the Estimates might be effected. Cecil Carr, who was Legal Adviser to the Speaker in England, says that the Chairmanship of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee should vest in one and the same person so that he may act as a liaison between the two bodies. To quote Dr. Mathai again:

" In two directions it is going to exert a healthy influence upon the course of public expenditure. In the first place, the suggestions and criticisms which may be made by the Estimates Committee would, in my judgment, give a very useful direction and guidance to the

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Government in the matter of regulating expenditure. Secondly, I think the knowledge that the expenditure of Government and of the various departments of Government would be examined in detail by an independent authority set up by the House would, I am certain, act as a deterrent on extravagance in public expenditure. The Estimates Committee's business would be to make a comprehensive examination of expenditure in relation to the resources available to Government. The real business of the Estimates Committee would, therefore, be taking the policy and objectives of Government to suggest how this policy and these objectives could be carried out with the least expenditure of public resources."

Then he went on:

"Now the result of their report will not be that for 1950–51. Government will alter the expenditure which has been proposed, or the expenditure which has been accepted by the House already. The real importance of this report is that it will be a guidance to the Treasury and the Ministry concerned with regard to the basis on which proposals of expenditure should be framed for the next year. In other words, the reports of the Estimates Committee would form the basis on which proposals for expenditure in future years should be framed. In fact, the Estimates Committee is going to work as a continuous economy committee, so to speak."

Mr. M. N. Kaul has recorded his conversation with Sir Henry Wilson Smith, Second Secretary to the U.K. Treasury, in the following words:—

"After all, an estimate that is presented to Parliament is an estimate, and it is not obligatory on the Government to spend the entire sum that is voted by Parliament. The influence of the Estimates Committee is of an indirect kind."

Recently, when the Prime Minister of India inaugurated the Andhra State, I had occasion to talk to the Auditor-General of India on this subject when he said that the Estimates Committee should scrutinize every item of expenditure. He instanced the case of allotments being made for furnishing Ministers' residences and said that no details of expenditure were ever submitted.

(The Finance Secretary intervened to say that though the legislative allotment did not specify any figure for furnishing the residence of Ministers, there was an executive order fixing the maximum expenditure on this account at Rs. 3,000.)

Cecil Carr says that the Committee should be devoid of party feelings. The Committee has power to call in the Accountant-General and any other officer of the Government for the sake of examination. It will be of interest to know what Mr. Mavalankar said at the inaugural meeting of the Estimates Committee of the Parliament in 1951. He said:

"Let us not approach any problem beforehand with any preconceived notions. I urge upon a judicial approach of things. Let us try to approach and find out what the truth is. Many times there is a tendency on our part not to do so. It is a human failing that we try to get facts only to suit a particular point of view. That is a wrong process to my mind. We must see all the facts that are presented to us by the Ministry or by the Executive and then try to come to certain

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conclusions, which in turn cannot always be right. We must be prepared to revise our decisions if we happen to be wrong. That is the best approach and unless that approach is there, I do not think we shall be able to do anything to better the administration."

I want the Committee here should follow the same principle. Then, I may tell you that the Chairmen of the Committees in the States meet in Delhi periodically. Mr. Mavalankar wants that the same Chairmen and the same members should be there for the full term of their membership of the Legislature. I endorse his view. Cecil Carr says that like the Comptroller and Auditor-General, this Committee should report to the Parliament; I would like this Committee also to report to this House its findings.

I wish the Committee all success in their deliberations.

APPENDIX II.

(1)

24th June 1955.

VISIT TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AND THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE, MADRAS.

The members of the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly visited the General Hospital and the Government College and Hospital of Indigenous Medicine on Friday, the 24th June 1955, to acquaint themselves with the working of the various Departments of the Hospitals.

The members visited the General Hospital at 9 a.m. The Dean, Dr. C. K. Prasada Rao, received them and took them round. Among the Departments visited were the Out-patient, Skin, Dental and the Blood Bank. They also visited some of the Wards, the Stores Section, the kitchen and the kitchen stores section and the Clinical Laboratory. They elicited the following information:—

Out-patient Department.—This Department badly needs the services of certain social guides to guide the patients properly. There are certain touts operating at this spot. They induce patients to part with money on the promise that the patients would be introduced to the best doctors. It is difficult to say whether such money is paid to the doctors. They also convert 'paying' patients into 'non-paying', in order that they may get exemption from the payment of normal and special fee that they may otherwise have to pay, by making the patients wear rags or remove any jewels they are wearing. At times, they bolt away with the money they get without rendering any help. This menace can be put down only with the help of social guides. Nearly 3,000 out-patients are treated every day. There are two blocks to treat old and new cases. The Out-patient Department works between 7 and 9 a.m. Cases received after 9 a.m. are attended to at the 'Casualty' Department. Dressing is done by nursing orderlies and students under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon. There is a Mental wing attached to the Hospital, which functions on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in a week. Besides, there are special clinics like Diabtic, Psychiatric, Heart and Chest.

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Dispensary.—A Pharmacist is in charge of this. It works from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and issues medicines to out-patients. From 12 noon to 4 p.m. in-patients' requirements are attended to. It works during the night also with two compounders in charge.

Medical Stores.—The Lay Secretary and Treasurer for Stores checks the stores five or six items in a month. The entire field is covered in the course of the year. There are three lists of drugs issued to patients. List I is in regard to drugs that are issued free. List II covers drugs whose issue is limited. List III deals with special drugs for the issue of which the Dean's sanction is necessary. Poor in-patients are supplied costly and special drugs free. Streptomycin as a rule is supplied free to all patients. Drugs are generally supplied to the Hospital by the Medical Stores Depot. If stocks run out there, then drugs are purchased direct by calling for tenders. Almost every three months such direct purchases are made. Stores can be checked at any time, though physical verification of stocks is possible only once a year.

Clinical Laboratory.—There are only two research men now available. Many more qualified men are needed.

Wards.—Children's wards contain no provision for the accommodation of children's mothers and they should in future be so constructed as to provide for the stay of children's mothers, with facilities for bath, dining, etc., provided for them. A central sterilizing machinery is being organized for sterilizing syringes, etc., as a measure of economy.

Generally the nature of the disease and not the ward strength determines admission.

Kitchen.—There are two kitchens, special and ordinary. A woman dietician is very necessary to look after the kitchen in order to maintain proper cooking standards. The butter oil supplied by U.S.A. free of cost to the Hospital is meant for issue to the patients, not in lieu of anything supplied now but in addition. The contractors for the supply of provisions, etc., are appointed by the Director of Medical Services.

To the questions put by Members the Dean said:

"The sanctioned bed-strength is about 900 but the occupied bed-strength of the Hospital is 1,313. The number of menials employed is inadequate. A leave reserve of 16 per cent has been sanctioned over and above the regular strength of the menial staff but this is found to be insufficient."

The Dean should be authorized to employ more men on such occasions, with power to cut off the pay of the absentees and pay it to the new employees. Better types of cooks are needed with better pay, for the kitchen. "Indian Ordinary" diet costs Rs. 1–2–0 (minimum) and Rs. 2–8–0 (maximum). The breakfast comprises of two idlis and sambar and coffee. In the afternoon, rice, curry and sambar are supplied to patients. Non-vegetarian dishes are supplied thrice a week in the afternoons. On those days the vegetarians get only rice and rasam.

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Workers are never employed with proper sanction. When workers are discharged and re-employed, it is done with reference to seniority due regard being had to the past record of service of the concerned worker.

The cost of bed in General Hospital is higher than it is elsewhere because it is calculated on the basis of the total medical staff, etc., employed in the Hospital. There are specialists in General Hospital, besides other staff common to all Hospitals.

The members next visited the Government College and Hospital of Indigenous Medicine. Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar, Honorary Director and Dr. Srinivasalu Naidu, Dean, received the Members of the Committee. The Members were taken round the College and the Hospital by the Dean. The members elicited the following information about the working of the various branches of the Hospital—Siddha, Unani and Ayurveda:—

The attendance at the Out-patient Department is 600 to 900 daily. The Department needs to be remodelled. Special treatment like Dhara, Navaraikizhi, etc., is provided at the Hospital. The preparation section and the stocking section should be separated, so far as medicines are concerned. Raw drugs are got from contractors. Asavas and arishtas are prepared with reference to the Pharmacopœia. The 'Paka Sala' preparing Kashayas, etc., requires remodelling on modern lines. The Operation Theatre needs improvement. Additional accommodation is needed. Patients are treated under any system they choose. In the absence of any choice on their part, the medical officer decides it himself. A laundry is very necessary for the Hospital. Ayurveda students out-number others. There are 70 such students, 35 Siddha and 35 Unani students. The nurses quarters needs to be expanded, as the existing one cannot accommodate all nurses.

(2)

19th and 21st July 1955.

Visit to District Headquarters Hospital and other Institutions at Coimbatore.

At its meeting on the 23rd June 1955, the Committee on Estimates decided to visit the District Headquarters Hospital (and other institutions) at Coimbatore. Accordingly, the following members assembled at the Circuit House, Coimbatore, at 8-30 a.m. on the 19th July 1955:—

Dr. U. Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*
Sri T. Anantha Pai.
Sri R. S. Arumugam.
Sri N. Gopala Menon.
Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.
Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.
Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
Sri K. Rajaram.
Sri S. Ramalingam.
Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

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Sri A. Ratnam.

Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

At the informal discussion, the following programme was fixed for the 19th and 20th July 1955:—

19*th morning*—Visit to Headquarters Hospital, Agricultural College, Engineering College and if possible the Forest College.

Evening—Visit to the Lower Bhavani Project.

20*th*—Visit to the P.S.G. College of Engineering, P.S.G. Institute of Technology, the Textool Engineering Works.

The members first visited the District Headquarters Hospital. The District Medical Officer (Dr. B. Govindaraj Shenai) received the members of the Committee and took them round the Hospital. They visited the Maternity Theatre, Ante-Natal Ward, Post-Natal Ward, Children's Ward, Nurses Quarters, Operation Theatre, Eye Department, T.B. Clinic, Out-patient Department, Chronic Ward, Medical Ward, Surgical Ward, Dispensary and Kitchen.

The various sections the members saw, the points observed in regard to their working and the information elicited from the District Medical Officer are given below:—

There is one Maternity theatre, which is too small for the large number of deliveries attended to there. In the Ante-Natal Ward there are about 25 beds. Complicated cases only are kept in this ward. All the beds are full and there are about 40 to 45 persons extra, some of whom are put in between the beds, and the remaining in the verandah. There is also a special ward with four beds. There, each patient is charged Rs. 1–10–0 per day. There is one Post-Natal Ward which is also very much overcrowded.

The Out-patient Department works from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. On an average about 1,400 to 1,500 patients attend the Out-patient Department.

In the Children's Ward food is supplied by the hospital to the children. The mothers who are allowed to attend on the children are to bring their own food.

There are two Nurses' quarters, one for Male Nurses and the other for Female Nurses. In the Female Nurses' quarters there are 42 rooms. In each room two nurses are allowed to live. There is a common bathroom, common room, dining hall, etc. They buy food articles and arrange for cooking. The expenditure is shared by them. Electricity up to 7 units per head per month is allowed free. No rent is collected from them.

The Nursing staff of this hospital consists of the following:—

Nursing Superintendent—1.

Assistant Nursing Superintendent—1.

Nursing Tutor—1.

Staff Nurses—28.

Student Nurses—38.

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Head Nurses—5.

Male Nurses (Staff)—11.

Male Nurses (Students)—12.

The blood bank is accommodated in a very small room. A building is to be constructed for accommodating the blood bank. This is donated by the Red Cross.

There is a separate department for examination of patients suffering from eye troubles. Even though the bed strength of this department is 24 there are about 64 in-patients. More accommodation is needed.

There is a T.B. clinic with 36 beds. There are nearly 150 in the waiting list.

For such a big hospital there is only one operation theatre. They have to conduct two or three operations in the same room.

In the Out-patient Department separate provision has been made for male and female patients. Tickets are issued separately. There are no assessors to assess the income of the patients. In doubtful cases, Tahsildars are addressed. Medicine is dispensed free. In the dispensary, there are 12 compounders and one pharmacist. Besides the above there are 24 probationers, who are not paid. They are supposed to undergo training for 12 months. Out of the above 24 persons, seven are paid a stipend of Rs. 20 each.

There is a Venereal Department and a Family Planning clinic.

A new ward has been built with a partition wall after every two patients in order to provide privacy to patients. The Cholera Ward, which is a thatched shed, is situated separately. Now this ward is used for general ward patients. In that ward there are certain T.B. patients also and one patient complained about it. This ward has 44 beds whereas the number of patients accommodated is 102.

The necessary linen is obtained from the Government Khadi centres. Khadi, it was stated, is not durable. Moreover it is costly.

Tenders are called for in the beginning of the year for the supply of diet articles and the selected tenderer supplies the articles. The cooking is done under the supervision of the Head Nurse. The cooked food is tested by the District Medical Officer or the Assistant District Medical Officer. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes are cooked in the same kitchen. Distribution of food is done under the care of a nurse. There should be separate kitchens for cooking vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. There is no dietician. There are eight cooks and one Special Ward cook.

There is no deep X-ray though other District Headquarters Hospitals are provided with that.

Replying to the questions put by the members, the District Medical Officer said:

" Medicines are obtained from the Medical Stores Depot. They are cheaper and the quality is also good. The only difficulty is that they are not able to supply the whole indent. For the last two years the position is much better. Previously they were not supplying 75 per cent of the medicines whereas now the percentage is 25. The

29th November 1955]

medicines that are not available in the Medical Stores Depot are obtained from the local market after calling for quotations from half-a-dozen reputed firms and selecting the lowest and best. The District Medical Officer has got powers to purchase any item up to Rs. 500 at a time."

In this hospital paying cases are very few. There may be hardly 15 or 20 paying patients in a day. There are no cases of non-recovery of hospital charges.

As regards the District Board Hospitals, a grant of Rs. 3,000 is given for medicines, etc., out of which Rs. 500 goes for packing charges. Out of the remaining Rs. 2,500 they have to get gauze, bandage, cotton and there will be only Rs. 1,000 or 1,500 for medicines. The only course to improve such hospitals is to increase the grant to the district board or the Government should take over them.

Huge amount is spent in the construction of buildings for hospitals. Cheaper buildings may be erected.

There is no necessity to change the diet. Idli and sambar have not yet been introduced and it will be introduced soon.

Khadi uniforms are supplied to ward boys and orderlies. They wear out quickly. The jail bed-sheet costs Rs. 3–12–0 whereas khadi bed-sheet costs Rs. 9. Moreover khadi gets dirty soon and is not also durable.

The present staff is not adequate. It is means for a hospital with 500 beds whereas actually there are 733 patients. If economy is to be effected the admissions should be limited. There is no scope for retrenchment. The cost of a bed comes to about Rs. 1,000 per year.

(3)

8th August 1955.

Visit to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

At its meeting on the 29th July 1955, the Committee on Estimates decided to visit the Mental Hospital at Kilpauk. Accordingly, the following members of the Committee visited the Mental Hospital at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 8th August 1955:—

Dr. U Krishna Rao—*Chairman.*

Sri K. Rajaram.

Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup.

Sri R. S. Arumugam.

Sri S. Swayamprakasam.

Sri T. Anantha Pai.

Sri S. Jayarama Reddiar.

Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder.

Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

The Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries to the Legislature also accompanied the Committee.

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On arrival, the members were received by the Superintendent of the hospital. The members then went round the various sections of the hospital, starting from the kitchen.

There are two kitchens—vegetarian and non-vegetarian. Every day non-vegetarian dishes also are given to the patients. Bread is not prepared in the hospital, but purchased from outside. Idli and sambar are not being given. No nuns are employed in the hospital. The distribution of food is done under the supervision of nurses. The diet per patient is more than in other hospitals.

By way of occupation therapy, the patients are engaged in weaving, tailoring, book-binding, wood work, smithy and gardening. The yarn necessary for the weaving section is purchased. Dress for the patients is made from the cloth produced in that section. The tailoring is also done by the patients.

Food is supplied to the patients by the hospital. The patients are also allowed to get their home meals.

In the Hospital, though accommodation is available for only 888 patients, the number of patients on 8th August 1955 was 2,053. Out of the 2,053 patients the number of women patients was 600. There is one patient who is there for the past 45 years. About 300 to 400 patients are incurable. Admissions are made on the recommendation of the Police and also the Magistrates. Private persons should produce two medical certificates. There are many Andhra patients. The number of out-patients will be from 20 to 30 per day. The Out-patient Department works from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Clothing for the ward boys and peons in the office is supplied by the Stationery Department. The supply is not regular. If cloth is supplied by the Stationery Department, dresses for the ward boys and the peons can be stitched in the Occupation Therapy section and supplied to them.

The Superintendent said that they have to use Khadi which do not wear long. He said that permission may be given to use mill cloth or use the Occupation Therapy section for producing the cloth necessary for the Hospital. He also said that all the necessary things for the hospital can be done in the hospital itself.

The Superintendent was in favour of self-dieting, except in acute cases. He suggested that a canteen might be opened so that the patients might purchase the foodstuffs required by them.

The Superintendent also stated that quarters for the Superintendent within the hospital premises was not necessary at all. He could live outside and have telephonic connections, since Nurses and Medical Officers would be on duty always. Ground floor of the Superintendent's quarters itself could accommodate more than 100 patients. The Deputy Superintendent's quarters could accommodate more than 50 patients.

To a question about the purchase of medicines from the Medical Stores Depot, the Superintendent pointed out one case, in which there was difference between the cost of medicine purchased in the open market and the cost charged by the Medical Stores Depot,

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the cost charged by the Medical Stores Depot being high. The difference worked out to about Rs. 1,500 per annum in that single item alone.

On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanked the Superintendent before leaving the Hospital.

(4)

24th August 1955.

VISIT TO THE GOVERNMENT STANLEY HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

The members of the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly, Madras, visited the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, on the 24th August 1955, between 3 and 5 p.m.

After an informal discussion, the Dean took the Committee round the hospital. Unlike the other Government Hospitals in the City, Stanlely Hospital afforded out-patient treatment facilities in the evening hours as well.

The wards and other buildings in the old Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital which were shortly to the handed over to the charge of the Dean, Stanley Hospital, were also visited. The Dean informed the Committee that before the buildings were taken over by him they needed some alterations and repairs and that the matter was under correspondence with the authorities concerned.

An electric laundry was under installation.

The Committee understood that before the electric laundry was put into commission arrangements had to be made for the supply of sufficient quantity of water for laundrying purposes. A well was understood to have been sunk in the hospital compound for this purpose.

On behalf of the Committee the Chairman thanked the Dean before leaving the Hospital.

APPENDIX III.

Government Mental Hospital, Madras—Occupation Therapy—Particulars of works carried out and profit to Government.

During their visit to the Mental Hospital at Kilpauk, the members of the Committee on Estimates wanted certain particulars about the Occupation Therapy in the Hospital. The particulars furnished by the Superintendent of the Hospital are as follows:—

Weaving section.

Number of patients working—50.

Total number of yards of cloths woven in the section during the year 1954–55—32,000.

	RS.
Estimated cost of production	32,000
Less cost of materials	21,000
Profit to Government ...	11,000

Tailoring.

Number of patients working—9.

Total number of articles stitched—14,260.

	RS.
Estimated charges for tailoring	5,350
Less cost of materials	300
Profit to Government ...	5,050

Spinning.

Number of patients working—15.

Total number of hanks produced—2,900.

Cost at four annas	725
Less cotton	250
Profit to Government ...	475

Gardening.

Number of patients working—12.

Vegetable produced in the garden—18,900 lb.

Cost of vegetables	1,700
Less cost of seeds, etc.	100
Profit to Government ...	1,600

(Water facilities are limited in this Hospital. Otherwise more profit to Government can be expected.)

Poultry.

Number of patients working—4.

Cost of eggs and increased number of fowls	305
Less feeding charges, etc.	50
Profit to Government ...	255

(This is the period when the Hospital is increasing the number of fowls and not utilizing the eggs for Hospital use.)

Carpentry.

Number of patients working—30.

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New articles manufactured: Rice boxes—50; Dinner waggon—3; typist table—1; screen for kitchen—1; teapoys—10; benches—4; stools—12; cupboard—1. In addition to that, carpentry work for the extension of Medical Stores, poultry, cow-shed and construction of one new shed at the gate, repairs to furniture of Hospital are being attended to.

	RS.
Estimated cost of works turned out	4,445
Less materials	3,000
Profit to Government ...	1,445

Binding section.

Number of patients working—25.

Binding works done during the year: Medical Journals—481; case sheet volume—336; filing pads—500; other books—150; binding of files, etc.—50.

Estimated cost of works	1,970
Less materials	1,200
Profit to Government ...	770

Smithy.

Number of patients working—5.

Works turned out: Repairs to zinc cots—50; Repairs, undas—5; buckets—27; locks—65; smithy work of dinner waggon—3. Smithy work to additions and alterations to buildings done departmentally and other minor nature of work, repairs work to Hospital utensils and other miscellaneous articles.

Estimated charge for works turned out	1,870
Less cost of materials	1,250
Profit to Government ...	620

Embroidery.

Number of patients working—10.

Cost of articles manufactured for sale	670
Less cost of materials	250
Profit to Government ...	420

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Masonry.

Number of patients working—8.

Nature of work ; Monthly white-washing, plastering of walls, floor, etc., damaged by mental patients, masonry work for petty constructions, etc. ..

Road repairing.

Number of patients working—15.

Nature of work ; Repairs to roads of the Hospital which is to be done after the rains as the roads are not concreted

Washing.

Number of patients working—10.

Cooking.

Number of patients working—12.

General cleaning of wards and compounds.

50 men and women employed.

At Rs. 16 per head (approximately)—Rs. 9,600.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the bed strength, total expenditure, etc., in the Government Hospitals in the City and Headquarters Hospitals in the State.

Name of the medical institution.	Bed strength.			Amount spent on each institution.								
	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.		
(1)		(2)						(3)				
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Government General Hospital, Madras.	894	1,007	1,125	30,40,631	0	0	31,24,412	0	0	31,24,412	0	0
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.	724	724	724	15,86,830	0	0	13,93,649	0	0	15,15,491	0	0
3 Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.	230	230	230	5,14,776	0	0	5,67,264	0	0	6,05,909	0	0
4 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	302	326	326	4,01,650	0	0	4,33,355	0	0	4,12,031	0	0
5 Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	515	515	515	7,97,367	15	9	7,85,917	2	1	8,24,487	5	0
6 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.	474	474	474	19,71,488	0	0	10,30,000	0	0	10,93,542	0	0
7 Government Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, Madras.	100	100	134	1,56,805	3	0	1,54,484	13	3	1,54,040	12	10
8 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Thambaram, Madras.	380	425	425	10,874	15	0	7,07,180	15	9	11,09,876	11	2
9 Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.	1,877	1,886	1,869	11,34,630	0	0	11,83,765	0	0	12,68,370	0	0
10 Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot.	158	158	202	3,08,340	0	0	6,63,958	4	7	5,44,488	10	3

Statement showing the bed strength, total expenditure, etc., in the Government Hospitals in the City and Headquarters Hospitals in the State—cont.

Name of the medical institution.	*Bed strength.* 1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	*Amount spent on each institution.* 1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.		
(1)	(2)			(3)								
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
11 Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.	112	112	112	1,77,120	0	7	1,84,006	15	11	2,25,691	8	0
12 Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, South Arcot.	160	160	160	3,45,000	0	0	3,52,704	0	0	3,82,780	0	0
13 Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	386	490	500	5,88,301	0	0	6,87,586	0	0	6,66,979	0	0
14 Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, South Kanara.	116	116	302	3,30,607	0	0	3,81,864	0	0	3,24,436	0	0
15 Government Hospital, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.	125	125	125	2,27,159	0	0	2,81,293	0	0	2,96,033	0	0
16 Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode, Malabar.	271	271	335	5,91,717	7	5	5,74,677	8	0	6,24,927	4	3
17 Erskine Hospital, Madurai ..	665	665	665	9,06,842	0	0	10,81,305	0	0	13,72,800	0	0
18 Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.	295	325	325	6,37,622	0	0	5,19,921	0	0	5,13,262	0	0
19 Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.	100	100	100	2,18,198	0	0	1,73,094	0	0	2,65,192	0	0
20 Raja Mirasdar Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.	636	636	636	8,76,602	0	0	8,45,549	0	0	8,65,043	0	0
21 Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli.	135	135	162	2,17,212	0	0	2,50,477	0	0	2,24,687	0	0
22 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	275	275	275	5,29,150	0	0	6,78,460	0	0	7,39,580	0	0

Name of the medical institution.	Income derived from special ward patients.									Income derived from general ward paying patients.								
	1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.			1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Government General Hospital, Madras.	1,77,318	3	0	1,58,874	0	3	1,67,956	2	6	53,262	1	0	61,104	1	0	61,986	3	0
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.	40,646	2	9	40,675	2	3	47,163	11	9	11,963	10	0	15,008	6	0	17,962	2	0
3 Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.	6,473	0	0	7,603	0	0	5,685	0	0	3,730	0	0	3,240	0	0	515	0	0
4 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	25,781	13	0	31,550	10	0	33,054	12	0	116	4	0	330	10	0	637	3	0
5 Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	71,475	0	0	73,248	0	0	78,529	0	0	9,587	0	0	5,879	0	0	5,882	0	0
6 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.	25,969	10	0	25,401	3	0	31,234	7	0	48,509	6	0	53,517	12	0	53,696	12	0
7 Government Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, Madras.	No special ward in this hospital.									9,034	7	6	11,818	10	0	12,109	5	0
8 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Tambaram.	84,760	0	0	62,942	11	0	38,580	0	0	39,208	0	0	39,477	0	0	22,622	0	6
9 Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.	6,936	4	0	5,297	0	0	4,641	6	0	15,008	0	0	22,597	6	0	22,412	7	0
10 Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot.	2,451	7	0	2,811	15	0	2,971	15	0	1,470	1	0	4,565	9	0	692	13	0

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Statement showing the bed strength, total expenditure, etc., in the Government Hospitals in the City and Headquarters Hospitals in the State—cont.

Name of the medical institution.	*Income derived from special ward patients.* 1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.			*Income derived from general ward paying patients.* 1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.		
(1)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.	..			..			..			2,003	1	0	2,093	10	0	2,744	15	0
12 Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, South Arcot.	..			..			..			2,942	0	0	3,376	0	0	4,416	0	0
13 Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	5,504	0	0	5,445	0	0	5,909	0	0	29,962	0	0	29,124	0	0	30,616	0	0
14 Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, South Kanara.	..			..			..			5,454	0	0	4,562	0	0	5,941	0	0
15 Government Hospital, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.	33,284	0	0	30,915	0	0	28,383	0	0	4,209	0	0	5,037	0	0	6,032	0	0
16 Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode, Malabar.	..			..			..			1,028	14	0	9,486	6	0	10,738	15	0
17 Erskine Hospital, Madurai ..	24,883	3	0	29,833	8	0	25,453	15	0	645	8	0	656	8	0	1,084	0	0
18 Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.	9,488	7	6	8,929	10	3	7,112	0	0	1,975	14	6	3,148	12	6	2,024	6	6
19 Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.	2,178	0	0	1,398	0	0	1,250	0	0	828	0	0	1,084	0	0	502	0	0
20 Raja Mirasdar Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.	9,810	0	0	9,153	0	0	10,979	0	0	15,917	0	0	11,514	0	0	15,793	0	0
21 Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli.	No special ward.									3,869	0	0	3,480	0	0	3,225	0	0
22 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	27,177	14	0	38,821	5	0	43,152	14	0	..			..			..		

Name of the medical institution.	Expenditure incurred on special ward patients. (6)			Expenditure incurred on general ward patients. (7)		
	1952–53.	1953–54.	1954–55.	1952–53.	1953–54.	1954–55.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.
1 Government General Hospital, Madras.	84,645 0 0	77,344 0 0 (diets)	67,987 0 0	5,78,494 0 0	5,56,849 0 0 (diets)	5,56,742 0 0
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.	No separate account is maintained.			No separate account is maintained.		
3 Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.	Do.			Do.		
4 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	2,16,771 0 0 (diet and medicines for patients for special and genaral wards)	1,96,225 0 0	1,62,795 0 0	Do.		
5 Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
6 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.	Separate figures are not available.			No separate figures are available.		
7 Government Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, Madras.	Nil			No separate account is maintained.		
8 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Tambaram, Madras.	11,28,939 0 0	7,83,279 0 0	5,42,155 0 0	2,25,536 0 0	1,88,002 0 0	1,05,238 0 0
9 Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.	1,881 13 0	2,264 3 0 (diet)	1,961 11 0	No separate account is maintained.		
10 Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot.	No separate figures are available.			Do.		

Statement showing bed strength, total expenditure, etc., in the Government Hospitals in the City and Headquarters Hospitals in the State—cont.

Name of the medical institution.	Expenditure incurred on special ward patients. 1953–54.	1954–55.	1955–56.	Expenditure incurred on general ward patients. 1952–53.	1953–54.	1954–55.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
11 Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.	..	..	..	..	..	6 11 3
12 Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, South Arcot.	..	..	..	3,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
13 Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	5,430 0 0	4,724 0 0 (diet)	4,377 0 0	2,32,223 0 0	2,41,840 0 0	2,04,898 0 0
14 Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, South Kanara.	..	..	..	3,636 0 0	3,041 0 0	3,960 0 0
15 Government Hospital, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.	22,963 0 0	24,763 0 0	30,320 0 0	3,157 0 0	3.778 0 0	5,524 0 0
16 Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode, Malabar.	Columns (4), (6) and (7)—Separate accounts are not maintained.					
17 Erskine Hospital, Madurai ..	15,618 0 0	18,169 8 0	16,083 0 0	339 0 0	300 0 0	608 0 0
18 Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.	3,620 0 0	3,859 0 0	3,079 0 0	1,431 0 0	1,848 0 0	1,334 0 0
19 Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.	1,736 0 0	1,162 0 0	980 0 0	665 0 0	784 0 0	490 0 0
20 Raja Mirasdar Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli.	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	No separate account is maintained for the purpose.					

Name of the medical institution.	*Arrears of hospital stoppages outstanding at the end of* (8)			*Arrears of the cost of special medicines supplied to the hospital pending recovery at the end of* (9)		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Government General Hospital, Madras.	1,909 0 0	1,473 10 9	1,420 11 9	0 10 3	10 13 6	1 11 0
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.	1,541 6 9	2,214 10 0	936 1 0	..	..	..
3 Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.	34 8 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	..	..	..
4 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	222 2 0	36 4 0	24 10 0	1,498 0 0	25 0 0	145 0 0*
5 Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	541 10 0	434 11 0	221 2 0	..	..	..
6 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.	1,405 5 0	1,433 3 0	1,109 15 0	19 5 0	28 7 6	8 13 6
7 Government Raja Sri Ramaswamy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, Madras.	256 5 0	293 5 0	243 6 9	..	..	..
8 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Tambaram, Madras.	3,890 4 0	865 6 0	379 0 0	..	..	..
9 Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.	8,226 5 9	8,738 6 0	5,370 0 0	362 11 3	162 11 0	..
10 Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot.	52 8 0	72 2 0	29 0 0	..	..	

* Steps are taken to collect the amount in instalments.

Statement showing bed strength, total expenditure, etc., in the Government Hospitals in the City and Headquarters Hospitals in the State—cont.

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* Steps are being taken to recover the arrears of hopital stoppages in the year 1954–55.

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APPENDIX V.

Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Estimates (Internal Working).

The following rules are supplemental to the provisions contained in rules 162 to 170 of the Madras Assembly Rules which relate to the composition, scope and functions and conduct of business by the Committee on Estimates:—

1. The Committee will make a selection of subjects concerning any part of the estimates of a department or departments to be examined by them during the year under review. The department or departments will be asked sufficiently in advance to collect all relevant information relating thereto for submission to the Committee.

2. The department or departments whose estimates are to be examined by the Committee will be asked in writing by the Secretary to furnish necessary material in support of the estimates for the information of the Committee. The form in which the material is to be furnished to the Committee shall be as follows:—

(i) The organization of the department and its attached and subordinate offices. (The information should be shown in the form of a diagram supported by short explanatory notes.)

(ii) The functions of the department and its attached and subordinate offices.

(iii) Bread details on which the estimates are based.

(iv) Volume of work in the department and its attached and subordinate offices covering the period of estimates and giving, for the purpose of comparison, corresponding figures of the past three years.

(v) Schemes or projects which the department has undertaken (The name and details of the scheme, the estimate of expenditure, period within which likely to be completed, yield if any, progress made to date, should be stated.)

(vi) Actual expenditure incurred under each sub-head of estimates during the preceding three years.

(vii) Reasons for variations, if any, between the actuals of the past years and the current estimates.

(viii) Reports, if any, issued by the department on its working.

(ix) Any other information that the Committee may call for, or the department may think it necessary or proper to give.

3. The department concerned will furnish thirty sets of papers referred to in rule 2 to the Legislature Secretariat.

4. As soon as the papers are received in the Legislature Secretariat they will be circulated to the members.

5. The members after going through the papers may frame questions on which further information is required by them. These questions or points will be sent to the Legislature Secretariat as early as possible so that they may be sent to the departments and information obtained before the Committee meets. These questions and the replies thereto will be circulated among the members.

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6. The members may similarly send their suggestions, if any, for the consideration of the Committee two days in advance of the date of the meeting.

7. The suggestions referred to in Rule 6 above will be circulated to members from time to time in advance of the time of the commencement of the meeting. Advance copies of the suggestions will also be sent to the department concerned for preparing necessary replies. A copy of the suggestions will also be forwarded to the Finance Department.

8. On the date or dates when the Committee decides to call a representative of the department concerned, the Secretary or head of the department and the accredited representative of the Finance Department will attend to explain the details of the Estimates and to furnish such information as the Committee may ask for.

9. The Chairman of the Committee will call one by one the points or questions as set out on the order paper or agenda and the representatives of the department concerned or the Finance Department will explain the position. If the point needs further elucidation, other members may be permitted by the Chairman to put oral questions. The representative of the department concerned or the Finance Department may either reply to such points at the time or arrange to furnish the information later.

10. The Secretary shall note the points on which further information is required by the Committee and under the direction of the Chairman take such action as may be necessary.

11. A record of the proceedings of each meeting will be kept by the Secretary; a verbatim record of the evidence will also be kept.

12. Relevant portions of speeches will be forwarded to the members and the officials tendering evidence before the Committee for correction and return within 24 hours of their receipt. If corrected copies of speeches are not received back from members the reporter's copy will be treated as authentic. Portions of proceedings sent to the officials must invariably be obtained back from them.

13. The evidence will be treated as confidential and not shown to any one who is not a member of the Committee. Only such papers as have been laid on the table of the House will be available for distribution or for reference.

14. The proceedings pertaining to each report should be got printed for presentation to the Assembly.

15. When the examination of any part of the estimates has been completed, the Committee may frame their recommendations.

16. Each draft report or section thereof will be considered at a meeting of the Committee and will embody the decisions of the majority of the members present and voting.

17. When the Committee is considering the draft reports or formulating its views on any matter, no one other than an officer of the Legislature Secretariat shall be present at such meeting.

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18. An advance copy of the report marked as secret will be sent to the department concerned for verification of factual details and for such action as may be necessary, copies thereof being supplied to the Finance Department. Copies may also be furnished to such other authorities either for information or for action as the Chairman may direct. The departments concerned shall be enjoined to treat the contents of the report as secret until it is presented to the Assembly.

19. The Chairman may make such factual changes in the draft reports as he may think fit on the basis of the changes intimated by the department concerned before the reports are presented to the Assembly.

20. The Chairman will sign the reports on behalf of the Committee.

21. As soon as each report has been completed, it will be printed for presentation to the Assembly.

22. The Committee shall meet at such time and for such period as the Chairman may determine from time to time.

23. Any additional points of procedure which are formulated from time to time shall be incorporated in these rules.

Summary of Recommendations.

1. There should be some guides in the Out-patient Departments to lead the patients to their respective sections or departments. Some social organizations may be approached to take up this work and if they are not forthcoming some nurses and nursing orderlies should be detailed in the Out-patient Department for the guiding work.

2. Out-patient treatment in the evenings also must be introduced in the General Hospital, Madras, and in all District and Taluk Head-quarters Hospitals where such treatment did not exist.

3. Patients admitted over and above the bed-strength may be provided with cheap cots like charpoys instead of putting them on the floor.

4. Instead of constructing pakka buildings for wards cheap sheds may be put up.

5. If public came forward to offer funds for the constructions of new hospitals or for extension of existing ones the Government should render all help necessary and take over the buildings after their completion and sanction necessary staff and other hospital necessities. Government may in this connection appeal to the public for such help.

6. All Taluk and District Headquarters Hospitals and the Royapettah Hospital in the City should be upgraded and their bed-strength increased.

7. A separate chronic diseases hospital may be started.

8. European diet may be abolished.

9. On the days when non-vegetarian dishes are supplied to patients vegetarians should be supplied with their usual diet instead of only rice and rasam as at present.

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10. Except in the case of very poor patients, actually sick and post-operation patients self diet could, if the patient so desires, be permitted with the consent of the doctor.

11. Nutrition authorities may be asked to visit the kitchens of hospitals once a week and give necessary instructions for the preparation of food.

12. A central stores may be started by the Government for the purchase and distribution of major diet articles to the hospitals.

13. Encouragement should be given for the production of Khadi and its use popularised. But the Government may consider whether popularisation of Khadi should take the form of use of Khadi in hospitals or of giving subsidy to Khadi organizations.

14. Heads of medical institutions may be authorized to purchase medicines from open market instead of from Medical Stores Department. If necessary, the Government may examine the question of opening a Medical Stores Depot under the State Government.

15. Instruments from foreign firms may be purchased through their agents here instead of direct as at present. As far as possible, Indian-made instruments should be encouraged.

16. A committee consisting of experts should be constituted to go into the question of suitability or otherwise of using locally made surgical and other instruments.

17. Male nurses should be employed only in Police hospitals and Men's sections of the Mental Hospital and Venereal Diseases Department of other hospitals.

18. Occupation Therapy Sections in the Mental Hospital should be increased and encouraged. Yarn may be supplied for producing the cloth required for uniforms for peons and wardboys. As regards stitching the cloth tailoring made to measurements may be adopted. All cloths may be stitched by permanent tailors of the hospitals.

19. In the College of Indigenous Medicine only indigenous systems of medicines should be taught and for this purpose an expert committee should be appointed. If the present system is to continue, the teaching of allopathic system of medicine must be upgraded.

20. The appointment of a Sub-Committee to investigate into the alleged corrupt practices prevailing in the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.

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வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS